

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 39

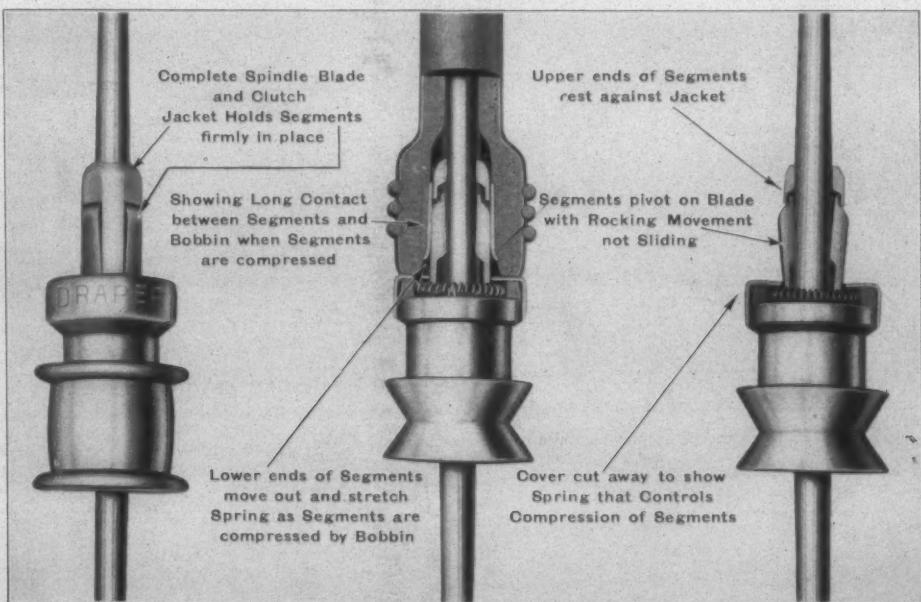
CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1930

No. 12

## The Stimpson Centrifugal Clutch Spindle



Will Wear as long as any Solid Whorl Spindle



## DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Georgia and Spartanburg South Carolina

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# What are you doing with your Roving Waste?

Cotton spinners are fully alive today to the benefits that arise from economical operation. You, therefore, cannot afford to overlook the pecuniary advantages to be derived from the careful distribution and disposal of your waste.

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Roving and Clearer Waste has always been the most difficult for the spinner to deal with, and our machines have been designed to give the best reclamation value for waste of this character.

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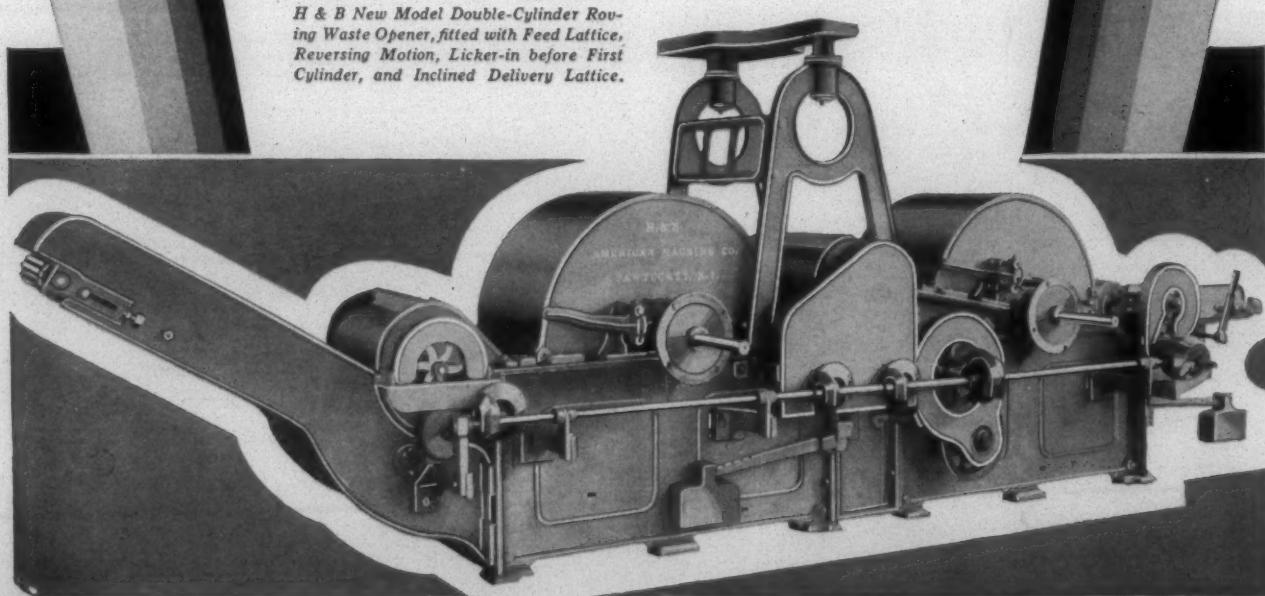
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## H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY PAWTUCKET, R. I.

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BUILDERS OF COTTON PREPARATORY AND SPINNING MACHINERY

*H & B New Model Double-Cylinder Roving Waste Opener, fitted with Feed Lattice, Reversing Motion, Licker-in before First Cylinder, and Inclined Delivery Lattice.*



# WHITIN CRYST-STEEL Superfine Rings

*for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk,  
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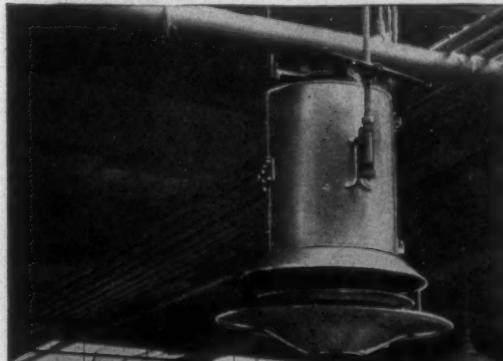
ATLANTA, GA.

# Now for a few further economies

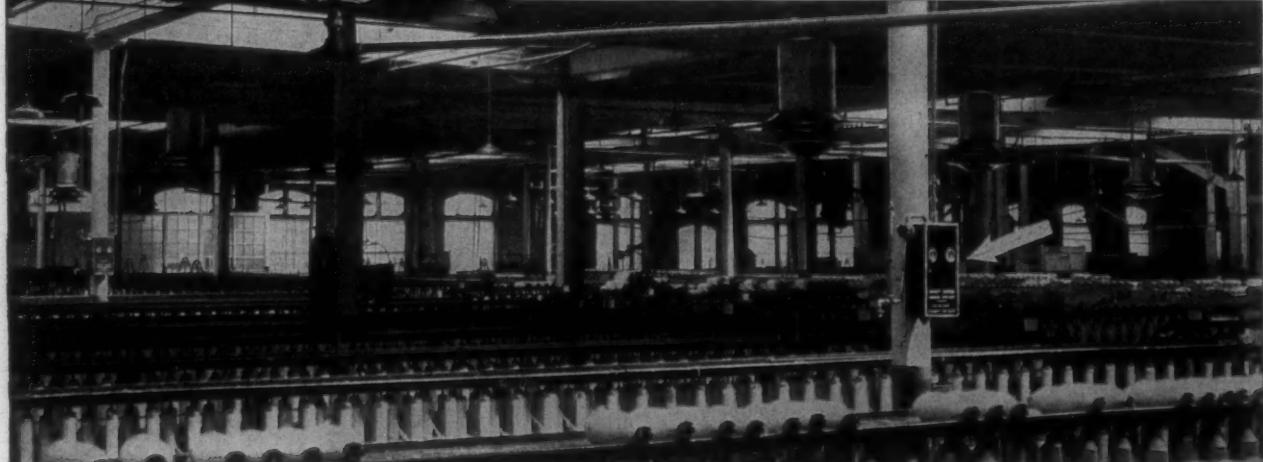


Picture above shows Amco Humidifiers installed at the Worcester Textile Co., Valley Falls, R. I.

Below—An Amco installation at the well known Jenckes Mill of Manville-Jenckes Co., Pawtucket, R. I. All of the humidification at this mill is automatically controlled by the Amco Control.



The Amco Automatic Humidity Control.  
An outstanding development for accuracy and simplicity of construction and operating parts.



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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1930

No. 12

## EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

### Developing a New Outlook

IN a few weeks we enter a new decade. It will also mark the commencement of a new era. Chapter by chapter the story will unfold. It will be a tale of amazing developments in science, economics and engineering. Human nature will take that the path of progress is strewn with colossal failures as well as huge successes. But the march will be upward.

What can we definitely see ahead?

First, and most basic, is the matter of population. Today we have in the continental United States approximately 123,000,000 people. In 1940 we will have in our country 140,000,000 people, even after making allowance for all the important factors, including a slightly declining birth-rate and restricted immigration.

This means that we must definitely prepare to take care of 17,000,000 more people. It means an increase during this next decade of at least 14 per cent in our consumption of life's necessities. It means that we will go ahead making ourselves more independent of foreign purchases of our agricultural products.

In 1900 we had only 76,000,000 people to feed, and still we were producing nearly as much corn and wheat as we are today. All that saved the American farmer from bankruptcy, as a consequence of declining foreign markets, was the steady increase in domestic consumption brought about by our growing population. This same factor is the one great hope for agriculture in our country in the years just ahead.

Our coal industry would also have met disaster if it had not been for the increase of nearly 17,000,000 in our population in the last ten years. Increased efficiency in combustion practices combined with the huge increase in the production of oil and natural gas brought a large decrease in the per capita consumption of coal. All that saved the mine owners was the steady growth in the number of people they had to serve.

What we need right now is to lay aside controversies and develop in our minds a picture of the certain advance of business and industry in the decade just commencing. A careful and conservative estimate indicates that in 1940 we will be using or consuming annually 2,000,000 more bales of cotton, 4,000 billion more heat units, 120 more horsepower per 1,000 of population, 2,000,000,000 more pounds of sugar, 6,000,000 more tons of iron ore, 1,250,000,000 more pounds of copper, 11,000,000,000 more gallons of gasoline, 312,000 more tons of rubber, 3,000,000 more motor cars and trucks, 70,000,000 more

barrels of cement, and at least 34,000,000 more pairs of shoes.

This estimate of future probable growth might be extended into dozens of other fields of activity. In the next ten years we may expect the installation of 7,000,000 more telephones and the addition of 40,000,000 miles of wire. Thousands of new kinds of machines will be produced to perform a multitude of activities in offices, homes and factories. Phonographs will read entire novels aloud, miracles will be performed by pneumatic tubes in handling and transporting hundreds of products, caterpillar towboats will open up several thousand miles of shallow streams to transportation, an endless variety of vending machines will be created to distribute everyday necessities, and new materials and devices will be introduced on a large scale to eliminate the needless noises that now make life a bedlam of din.

Various kinds of apparatus will add color to television, employ invisible light to hunt icebergs, use a light-beam to stop locomotives, transmit typed letters by wire, enable airplanes to pick up mail while in flight, lay railroad ties without human aid, match colors, peel pineapples, record the activities of bees and compute the height of clouds. Huge steel monsters will gulp iron ore and delicate mechanical ears will detect airplanes ten miles off.

Microphones and loud speakers will speed up operations in mills and factories. Hydrogenation, aided by the presence of gaseous hydrogen and certain catalytic agents, will make possible the production of a gallon of gasoline from a gallon of crude oil. The Aston process, now reaching the early stages of production, will double and triple the consumption of wrought iron by cutting the cost of this product. A vast system of pipe lines carrying liquid and gaseous fuels will change the whole complexion of our heat and power industries.

Opportunities for business expansion will be multiplied. Even in those of our major industries that have stopped expanding, like the railroads, we will witness an intensive development that will be highly beneficial.

The idea that we are reaching points of saturation in most directions is fallacious. For instance, take the matter of road building. In spite of the tremendous highway construction program of the past few years, four-fifths of our 3,000,000 miles of highways consist of dirt roads. We have to date only about 70,000 miles of sheet asphalt and concrete roads in the United States.

(Continued on Page 8)

# Observations on Carding

By MILTON MEEK

CARDING is the last process specially designed for removing impurities from the cotton, unless a special yarn is desired when combing is resorted to. In spite of the elaborate provisions made in the opening and picker rooms to free the cotton from all impurities, the carding engine will extract from 3 to 10 per cent of waste, according to the class of cotton used and the quality of yarn desired.

There is more than mere platitude in the old saying that "good carding is a guarantee of good spinning." Practice has so often proved the necessity of keeping the cards up to the highest point of efficiency. Important firms in the cotton spinning world are gradually realizing the necessity for card efficiency, and this is proved by the fact that specialists are engaged to maintain the cards in the best possible condition. One is naturally led to doubt the wisdom of this added expenditure to the weekly payroll, but the results prove it to be a profitable investment as when the cards are in first class condition the price per pound of raw material can be considerably reduced without any serious deterioration in the quality of yarn produced.

The laps coming from the picker room must not be allowed to suffer because it is known that special precautions are being taken to get the best results from the cards. If efficiency is to be obtained each department and each machine must be called upon to perform its functions in the proper manner, for in cotton spinning, perhaps more than in any other highly organized industry the team spirit is absolutely essential. Assuming then that the laps produced in the picker room are of average good quality, the following precautions are necessary.

## MATERIAL

Among the many functions performed by the card the most important is to separate the good clean fibres from the many impurities that are perfectly natural to the cotton, but highly detrimental to the production of a clean, strong yarn. This separation should be so performed that no cotton fibres that are good enough to be incorporated into the body of the yarn should find their way into the card waste, and on the other hand, none of the impurities should be present in the yarn. As the impurities extracted have differing values in the waste market it is important that the cards be set to extract each class of waste according to its value, so that a firm obtains the best yarns possible from the good cotton, and the best prices for the saleable waste, such as lickerin waste, cylinder fly, and flat strips.

There is of course a limit to the amount of waste it is desirable to extract from the cotton, and this should always be kept at a minimum consistent with the production of a good yarn. Card settings should be determined with the above object in view and at the same time ensure a perfectly carded sliver going forward to the next process. The amount of waste that can be returned to the mixing, such as lap waste, card head waste, should be kept as low as possible for the following reasons. It is a loss of production, it is difficult to mix with the raw cotton, the fibres suffer from repeated beatings, it reduces the solidity and cohesion of the finished lap, tends to increase end breakages, and requires the insertion of additional twist in subsequent processes.

A system of checking all classes of waste must be used, as this will enable the management to keep a record of waste losses from which valuable comparisons can from time to time be made. It will also be possible to trace the rise and fall in quality of cotton mixes, and it will also serve to reduce waste losses if the machine tenders know that this checking is taking place.

## SUPERVISION

The carding engine requires more attention than any other machine in the mill, as these machines, once they are set to suit the cotton being used can be left to perform their functions for a considerable time, or until a change in the class of cotton necessitates some readjustment. The card, even when cotton and counts remain the same must have constant attention, or the quality of the work will gradually deteriorate. The card must be stripped every few hours; ground every few days; and reset every few weeks. It is susceptible to extremes of heat and cold, moist and dry atmospheres, to a greater degree than other machines in the mill, and must require more than ordinary supervision if the best results are to be obtained. A card that is producing a good sliver at one period may be producing an inferior sliver at a later period. There are many reasons for this; the stripping mechanism may be deranged; or the cylinder and doffer clothing been indifferently ground; the settings may have been disturbed through a variety of causes, therefore constant inspection is a necessary part of the carding duty.

Every card web should be inspected each day so that any card producing a faulty web can be detected and put right before a considerable amount of faulty sliver has been produced.

In actual mill practice it is advisable to have plenty of cards for the required production, as certain allowances must be made, such as time for stripping, grinding, setting, re-covering, and general overhauling. If a mill has an ample supply of cards the machines may run slow enough to produce well carded slivers, whereas if there is a shortage of machines, speeds must be increased to the detriment of the product. If different mixes of cotton are being worked through a certain section of cards, special precautions should be taken so that one quality is not mixed with another. This is easily accomplished by marking the laps, the laps from each mix to have a distinctive colored chalk mark. It is good practice also to have a colored plate fastened to the card back that corresponds with the chalk color on the lap. When a new lap is put in the card, this plate will be noticed, and compared with the mark on the lap, and thus the risk of using a wrong lap will be considerably reduced. Similar precautions should be observed with the card sliver cans, as mixing of these frequently occurs if care is not exercised.

When the range of yarn counts being spun is not too wide, it is good practice to have the same hank lap fed to the cards, and the same hank sliver produced, so that if mixing does take place the results are not so serious.

## STRIPPING

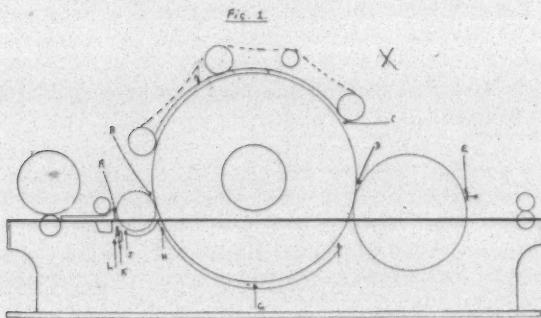
Card stripping should be done in accordance with the quality of the cotton. The regularity and efficiency with which it is performed has a direct bearing on the quality

of the carding, and it is usual for stripping to take place at intervals of from two to three hours, and should be done at fixed periods. The stripping brush should be set to a template, so that all the brush brackets are the same distance from the cylinder, and consequently the brush in its working position is the same depth in the wire on all cards. A good setting is 1-16 inch below the knee or bend of the wire. The stop collars on the brush shaft should be periodically examined so that they can be kept in the correct position. If they become loose, or displaced, the cylinder and doffer ends will not be stripped clean, and bad web selvedges will be made. It is obvious that the brush should be kept in good condition.

#### GRINDING

Grinding is a very important operation, for on it depends the accuracy of the settings. The grinding rollers should be perfectly balanced, and covered with a good quality of emery fillet. As the roller during the grinding operation must actually touch the wire that is being ground, the setting usually adopted in practice is such that a hissing sound is produced by the roller being in contact with the wire, and this sound should be uniform across the whole width of the cylinder, doffer, or flat whichever is being ground. The traversing grinding roller is always the best grinding medium, and is superior to the dead roller, because it produces a better carding point, it is capable of grinding evenly, is more economical to maintain than the dead roller, and never produces hooked or fused wire.

Great care should be taken when handling these rollers, and they should be placed on wall brackets when not being used, and on no account stood on their shaft ends. The driving bands should not be too tight, nor have bulky piecings or a distinct jerk will be given to the roller each time this piecing passes over the driving pulley. Grinding should be performed lightly and often. Such



factors as production and quality will determine its frequency. Faulty grinding of cylinder, doffer, and flats makes setting of these parts in relation to each other extremely difficult.

#### CARD SETTING

All card settings should be undertaken by someone who is perfectly capable and trustworthy. Setting can only be done when effectively systemized if the best results are to be obtained, and to this end a record should be kept.

Fig. 1 shows a line sketch of a carding engine. It will be seen that each letter represents a setting point, and the settings given below are suitable for American cotton of good quality.

	Inch
A, dish feed to lickerin	10/1000
B, Lickerin to cylinder	7/1000
C, flats to cylinder	10/1000
D, Doffer to cylinder	7/1000

E, doffer comb to doffer	22/1000
F, cylinder casing to cylinder	1/4
G, cylinder casing to cylinder	33/1000
H, cylinder casing to cylinder	22/1000
J, grid to lickerin	1/8
K, mote knife to lickerin	22/1000
L, mote knife to lickerin	18/1000

The record that is kept should have a page for each carding engine. The first column, and the first line should be reserved for the date. Eleven additional columns should be used, one for each of the settings mentioned above. The sample page illustrated in Fig 2 shows how the book page should be set out. The indicating letters are used but in the actual book the names of the setting points should be inserted.

Fig. 2

Date	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
2-1-30	10	7	10	7	22	1	33	22	1	22	18

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 4 1000 1000 1000 8 1000 1000

From a record of this description it will be possible to ascertain the exact date when each card was set, and will disclose particulars of each individual setting. If only one certain point is set during a period this must also be booked. The object of keeping this record is to determine the settings that will give the best results in quality of yarn, and when a variation in quality of cotton mix occurs. It will also reveal the work that is being done by the card setter, and from this record the work can always be checked immediately after it has been done. Some such system is vitally essential if the best results are to be obtained from the card settings.

The card setter can learn a great deal about the effectiveness of his work by examining the webs as they pass from the doffer, or the strips as they come from the flats. The cylinder and doffer strips are also a good guide by which doffer settings can be judged.

#### SLIVER SIZING

It is not usual for regular sizing of card sliver to take place, as reliance is placed upon the laps coming from the pickers being uniform in weight. Practical carders know that laps show an alarming variation when submitted to a yard for yard test, even when the total weight is correct. Sizing card slivers as a general rule, serves no useful purpose except to demonstrate these variations. Textile machinists have not yet been able to overcome the faults that produce these variations. Some of the reasons for card sliver irregularity may here be mentioned. An uneven lap is the most obvious cause. The differences in cylinder and doffer diameters, which are due to the different lengths of wire, will cause variation. Some cylinders carry more strips than others; and there is usually a variation in thickness of flat strips, lickerin waste, etc. The licking of laps as they unroll behind the cards is a prolific source of uneven sliver because the weight of lap being fed will vary according to the degree of licking that takes place. Faulty piecings when putting up a new lap, thick lap ends made in the picker room when starting the picker to make a new lap.

From the above remarks it will be seen that when card sizing is done, and irregularity found it can be somewhat reduced by paying attention to the above mentioned defects. This necessitates a strict supervision of operations and machines.

A thorough system of cleaning is necessary, especially at the delivery end of the carding engine. The web has a tendency to gather any waste that may be near it and when this takes place it is bound to effect the quality of the sliver, also its cleanliness.

(Continued on Page 24)

## Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 5)

Think what a job lies ahead of us if we do no more than surface one-half of our existing earth-road mileage. This task alone would mean an expenditure in labor and materials of nearly twice that represented in the existing mileage of surfaced roads. And if we were to undertake the reconstruction of our present surfaced roads in permanent concrete form, this would provide us with a job ten times as great as all the work involved in the construction of our present mileage of asphalt and concrete highways.

One-third of all the farms in the United States are located on unimproved dirt roads, and less than half are situated on concrete, macadam, brick or gravel roads. This makes it plain to everyone that road building in America has hardly more than commenced. We have before us the big job of eliminating grade crossings. Such crossings are not only dangerous, but cost tens of millions of dollars in wasted time by slowing up motorists.

And when we consider remedies for traffic congestion, there is no avoiding the conclusion that a great many of our present highways will have to be doubled or tripled in width. In addition, millions of dollars must be spent for the lighting of rural roads. The savings in time, inconvenience and gasoline consumption that result from having good roads in a rural district will come close to taking care of the entire cost of building hard-surfaced highways.

New industries, and many that are new in their infant stages, will soon be showing rapid expansion. Among these may be mentioned refrigeration; electronics; aeronautics; plastics; farm fertilization; the use of radio in business; railroad electrification and store-door deliveries; the extraction of more commercial products from coal, oil and natural gas; good illumination to make the sports industry a night business as well as a daytime occupation; and air conditioning.

I asked Willis Carrier, daddy of air conditioning, to give me his ideas concerning the developments that lie immediately ahead in the manufacture of weather. He said: "In the next ten years we will reach that stage where the average suburbanite will rise in the morning refreshed from sleeping in an automatically controlled and carefully regulated atmosphere. He will breakfast in a house whose temperature and humidity is conducive to good nature and sound nerves. He will travel to the city in an air-conditioned railroad train from which objectionable odors and overheated dry air are eliminated. Reaching his office he will enter the invigorating atmosphere of a type of weather manufactured to suit him, and lunch in comfort under the same condition.

"In the afternoon Mrs. Blank will come to the city and spend several hours shopping in air-conditioned department stores. Later she will join her husband and spend the evening in a restaurant, theater and supper club, all of which will be supplied with manufactured weather, irrespective of the season.

"The manufacture of weather by a single source of energy functioning through automatic machinery will exercise a national influence on living standards. Individual efficiency will be increased, health improved and life prolonged. Air-conditioning in the tropics will doubtless cause a redistribution of production tending to establish many manufacturing processes at the sources of raw materials.

"Basing our predictions entirely on existing trends and developments, it is safe to say that we will soon have

hospitals that are cool and comfortable in summer; subway trains minus the present stifling heat and polluted air; steamships operating in tropical waters with cool staterooms; railroad cars, each manufacturing its own weather as it runs; and legislative halls where our lawmakers will be able to carry on their labors in an atmosphere that fosters efficiency.

"Weather control in the field of manufacture has a tremendous future and is sure to take its place as one of the great businesses of our country. More than 200 industries already depend upon air-conditioning to produce their goods. The extension of this principle to hundreds of other manufacturing processes will result in better products, lower costs and reduced prices. Manufactured weather applied to office buildings will give us immovable windows, thereby shutting out dust, dirt and street noises. The lower floors of these buildings will become as valuable as the upper stories."

Just a step from air-conditioning are the many new practices now being perfected in the field of refrigeration. It is safe to say that the two great factors in feeding humanity, time and distance, are on the way to being largely wiped out as a result of the application of refrigeration. More imminent than ever is the possibility of food production in tropical countries. Refrigeration of cars and ships that cross the tropics will soon be easily and efficiently accomplished by mechanical means, or through the use of solid carbon dioxide, and this will tend to shift food production to the most economical geographic locations.

Refrigerated transport by air with solid carbon dioxide is much more probable than one might suspect, and with the rapid development of airplane lines, this brings remote producing areas close to consuming markets. All of which is tending to remove the cause of geographical food habits. Fish will be equally available in the desert and on the seashore. Fresh meat will be obtainable in the hot countries and tropical fruits will form a larger part of Northern diets. If present plans for quick-freezing in Florida carry through, a large part of the citrus crop of that State will be marketed next year in the form of solid juice.

The combination of synthetic sunlight, equalized diet and controlled weather will certainly be of unmeasured benefit to mankind. It will remove considerable of the necessity of travel to remote resorts for health reasons.

People who are worrying today about jobs for the unemployed may dismiss their fears, so far as they concern saturated markets and the lack of new industrial opportunities. If the automobile industry goes ahead a little more slowly, we may be sure that aeronautics and other infant developments will more than make up for this slackening of momentum.

We are coming to great airliners carrying 50 to 100 tons of freight at a speed of 90 miles an hour. These planes will burn low-priced fuel, and will speed up deliveries from factories that producing corporations will be able to get along with very small inventories. Increased air travel will shrink the length and breadth of the United States to half its present and bring marked changes in the value of real estate situated many miles from centers of population.

We must have hundreds of new airports, many of which will cost at least a million dollars. The actual flying of a plane is the smallest part of the bill. Operating costs in the air will be reduced materially when great numbers of planes are sent up from each flying field. Most of the present fields could easily take care of 20

(Continued on Page 24)

# The Gateway to New Business

## What Franklin Process can do for Cotton Weaving Mills

1. Recommend them to converters as a source of supply for certain types of fabrics.
2. Refer them to converters buying fabrics such as they make.
3. This service tends to concentrate yarn dyed fabric business with Franklin Process customers.
4. We also help to speed up turnover for converters by Franklin Process advertising.
5. This means quicker repeat business for the mill.



**Because** Franklin Process is headquarters for colored yarns, a majority of converters of yarn dyed cotton and rayon woven fabrics consult Franklin Process when styling new merchandise. Franklin Process is, in a sense, the gateway to new business flowing from converters of cotton and rayon yarn dyed fabrics to mills equipped to make such fabrics.

Converters also frequently ask Franklin Process to recommend mills equipped to make certain fabrics. At such times we naturally recommend Franklin Process customers.

It is also natural that converters using Franklin Process Service should prefer and specify Franklin Process Colors and that they should favor Franklin Process customers with their business.

## *Do you manufacture yarn dyed cotton or rayon woven fabrics?*

If so, and if you do not already use Franklin Process Service, we shall be glad to explain a very simple plan whereby you can enjoy the benefits of our service as outlined above.

Just use the coupon. No obligations.

## FRANKLIN PROCESS

COMMISSION YARN DYERS

Main Office and Plant: FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Office: 40 WORTH STREET

Branch Plants at PHILADELPHIA • GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA  
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Please tell us in detail how we can enjoy the benefits of Franklin Process Service as outlined in your advertisement 378. Also send your Booklet No. 1 "Franklin Process—Its Service to Brokers and Creators of Textile Fabrics."

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Adv. 378

Title \_\_\_\_\_



**Fast Color Identity is Now the Master Salesman**

# What the Arkwrights Propose

By WALTER C. TAYLOR, Secretary

WITH the world turning to research and taking stock for the establishment of truth, a group of Southern Textile men with a prying intelligence to find out the truth, perfected a research organization in 1926. A charter was granted under the State of North Carolina. The corporation taking its name from that of Sir Richard Arkwright, who perfected the spinning jenny.

These men, upon organizing, started practical research in the textile industry. Having no standards to follow, it was necessary that they crawl before they could walk, establishing standards and methods for performing these practical tests as they went along.

The research committee which has charge of the assigning and passing of tests is composed of practical men, all of whom have completed tests. Of the work completed to date, the results have shown a saving of \$8,300.00 per year to one mill; how much one inch staple you get when buying cotton as one inch; which is better for your work, light or heavy carding; what causes the breaking strength to drop off; how much twist is necessary in roving; what drafts are the best on fine roving; what are the advantages of oiling cotton, both on white and colored stock.

The Arkwrights are enabled to carry on their research work by the application fees, dues, and contributions. All funds are used for research work.

Realizing there is very little practical or applied textile research today, and that there are many problems that can be solved that will be of material advantage to the entire textile industry, the board of directors of the Arkwrights have for several months considered the broadening of the work of the Arkwrights so as to make available to a larger group the work they are doing.

The undertaking of such a broad program necessitated an amendment to the charter of the organization and a revision of the by-laws. This has been done, and the Arkwrights are now launching their program for applied and practical research in order to enable them to assist in carrying on work in the industry which is of vital importance.

The charter has been amended,—to promote textile education and research; to provide a clearing house for textile information; to bring together its members for the exchange of ideas and the solving of problems; to award the members of the Arkwrights for meritorious work in the industry; the board of directors has been increased to eighteen.

An entire new set of by-laws has been adopted, which provides for the functioning of this organization as set forth in the charter. Knowing that a great many have been handicapped in becoming Arkwrights, the board in changing the by-laws has provided for several classes of memberships, so as to make a membership available to those who can qualify and meet the requirements of the board. The classification provides for member, associate, junior, corporate, contributing, and honorary. The memberships shall participate in the government of the Arkwrights and be eligible to serve on the board of directors as defined in the by-laws, which state that the board shall consist of nine members, three associate members, three corporate members, and three contributing members.

It is the purpose of the Arkwrights, as they progress

in their research work, to establish as complete a textile laboratory as possible at some convenient location, this laboratory to have sufficient equipment that will enable them to do general testing for the individual, as well as the mill. In testing for the mills it will be the purpose of this organization to render a service that will be of untold value. The cost of this work to be as economical as conditions will permit, and the reports rendered to be as complete as possible. The laboratory will be under the direction of practical men. Provision will be made for any organization desiring special work to handle it on a confidential basis.

The Arkwrights propose on their own behalf, and for the benefit of the industry at large, to include in their work the study of some of the major problems of the industry today: The percentage of correct staple in the various lengths of cotton being used; the study of mildew both in yarns and fabrics; the study of evenness, elasticity, and strength of yarns, hoping to establish a minimum standard of various yarns; a study of the moisture content of cotton, realizing that in the not-far-distant future it is quite possible that cotton will be purchased on a net weight basis; the study and utilization of waste as made in the mill; the study of the ginning of cotton in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, realizing that great damage is being done by poor ginning; the adaptability or use of short staple cotton for the manufacture of finer yarns; the study of shrinkage in piece goods, yarns, and other materials generally spoken of as pre-shrunk; the study of the moisture content of cloth in relation to the moisture content of cotton.

As progress is made in our applied research work and information is gathered in the study of the problems, the Arkwrights realize that a great mass of technical data will become available. It is their idea to build up as complete a textile library as possible and to answer technical questions for its membership; further providing for the issueing of the Arkwright Journal, which will carry complete information as to the work that they are doing. The library will be available to the membership on a basis that will be of advantage, and the reports will be in such form in the Arkwright Journal as to make them promptly available.

Naturally in carrying on such a program, the staff of the Arkwrights will have to be increased. It is their idea to first provide for a field man, whose duties will include the calling on individuals and mills acquainting them with the research program, assisting in carrying on tests or work of the members, and co-operation in any way possible to make our program valuable. They will be able to make comparisons of tests and work of a similar nature, and from these records permanent data will be secured.

In the South we have several excellent textile schools. The Arkwrights, realizing that the graduates from these institutions are taking their places in the industry, hope to assist these schools in better fitting their students in textiles. They plan to use each year some of the textile students in carrying on the work in the laboratory and mills, and the textile schools have offered to co-operate with this organization. The Arkwrights are confident that under the direction of their field man and with the

(Continued on Page 24)

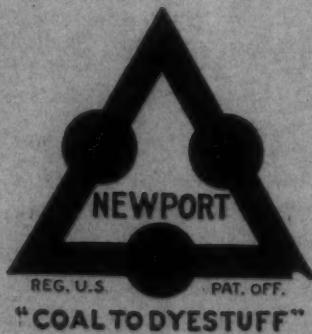
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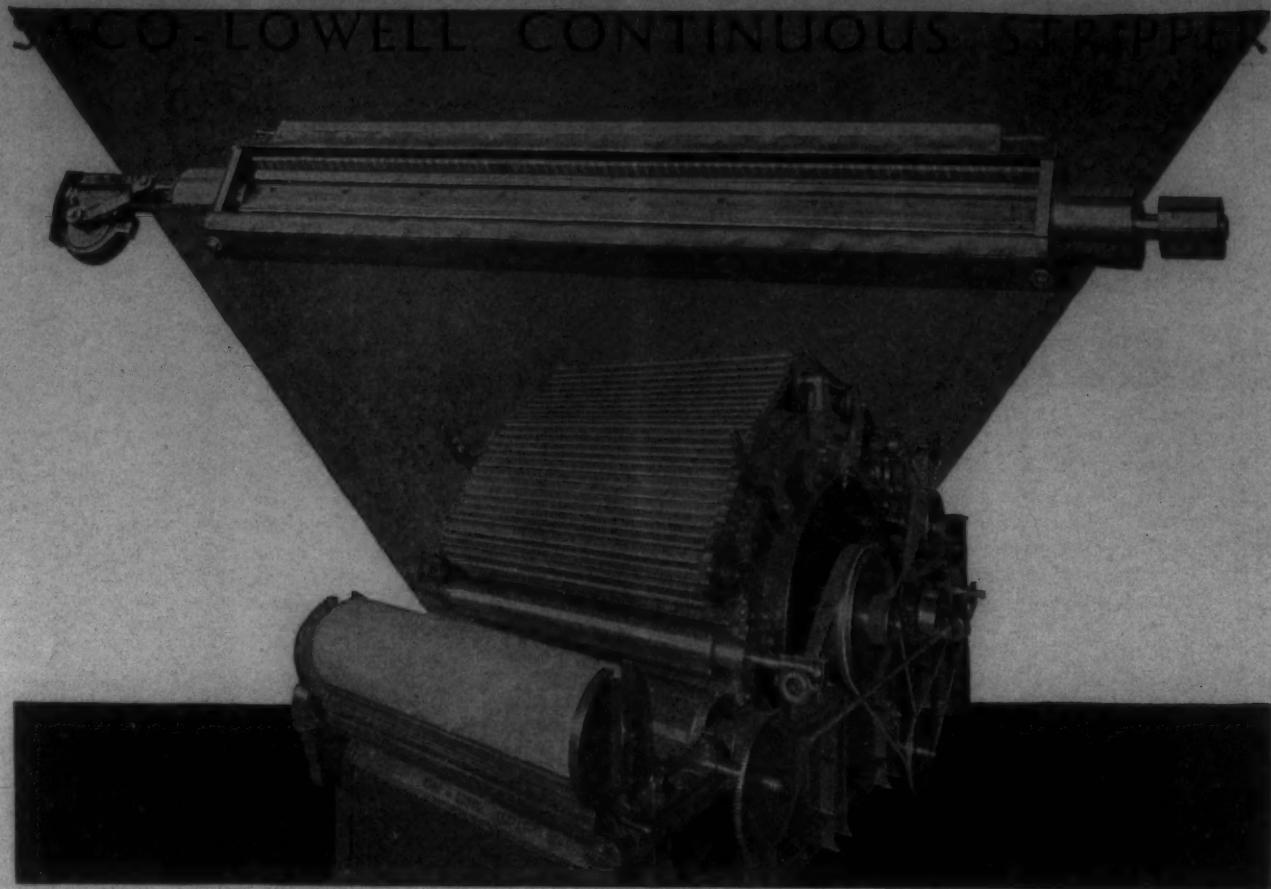
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## Survey Shows a \$20,600 Investment SAVES \$13,291 in One Year . . . .

OUR engineers have recently made a survey of the card room of a large yarn mill in Georgia, relative to the installation of continuous stripping rolls. This mill has 142 cards running at a production of 170 lbs. per 20 hours. A trial installation under actual mill conditions showed a production increase of 2 per cent.

As a result all the cards are being equipped, at a total investment of \$20,600, which will create a saving of

\$13,291 in one year,—a net return of 65% on the investment. Labor savings are estimated at \$2,125 per year. Stock savings will amount to \$11,166 on the basis of the actual operation test.

Mills having cards equipped with Saco-Lowell Continuous Strippers are putting themselves in a position to meet competition and make money. Can you afford to stand aside? Let's get together on this question and find out how much you can save.

**SACO-LOWELL**  
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## North Carolina Association to Meet

Approximately 250 cotton manufacturers are expected to attend the winter meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which will be held at the Carolina Hotel in Pinehurst on November 21 and 22, according to announcement by Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary and treasurer of the organization.

The meeting will open with a banquet at 7:45 o'clock Friday evening, with W. D. Briggs, of Raleigh, president of the organization, presiding. The banquet speaker is Con McCole, one of the outstanding humorists of the country, who comes recommended by Owen D. Young, Jimmy Walker, and other notables. W. H. Willard, of Charlotte, is also on the program. He will present golf prizes won in the tournament held during the afternoon.

The business session will be held Saturday morning with officers making informal reports and with discussion of various questions of interest to the manufacturers.

Special entertainment has been arranged for women who will attend the convention, Mr. Marshall said.

## Ingenious Design in New P. I. V. Variable Speed Transmission Offered By Link-Belt

What is said to be the first all-metal variable-speed transmission on the market has recently been announced by the Link-Belt Company, Philadelphia. It is called the P.I.V. gear, the initials standing for "positive infinitely variable," indicating its characteristics.

Basically, this new speed change unit consists of two pairs of wheels of the opposed conical disc type, between which a unique chain transmits power. The effective diameter of each pair of wheels can be altered under load to change the speed ratio, without steps and without dependence upon friction. On changing speed, the self-pitching chain rises in one set of wheels and descends in the other, so that while the input shaft connected to a motor or other source of power turns at constant speed, the output shaft is brought to the desired R.P.M.

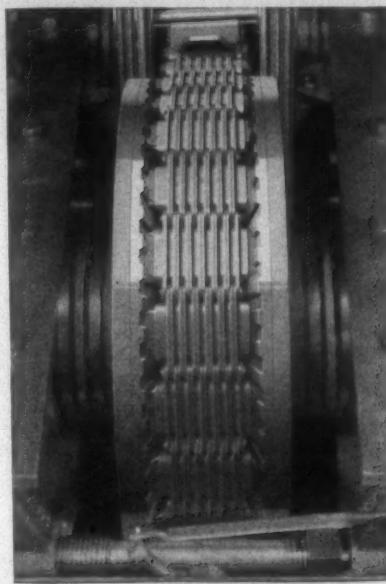
Variable-speed devices employing adjustable conical discs and belts with side friction contacts have been used for some time. The wholly original feature of the P.I.V. gear is its use of a positive chain drive to transmit the power. Radial teeth are cut in the conical faces of the driving discs, and the self-adjustable teeth projecting beyond the sides of the chain are arranged to positively engage the radial teeth of the discs.

The chain used in the P.I.V. gear is made up of a series of steel leaves or links with joints consisting of hardened steel pins turning in segmental bushings. There are no teeth on the inner surface of this chain. Instead, what may be called teeth are made up of packs of hardened steel laminations or slats which extend through slots in the links at right angles to them, and project about one-eighth inch at each side of the chain. The individual containers which hold the packs of slats are secured in the openings of the links, but, within each such container, the slats are free to slide from side to side individually with relation to each other and adjust themselves to engagement with the radial teeth of the discs, over substantially the full range of diameters. The angle of the slat ends, 30 deg. is. the same as that of the conical faces of the wheels.

The teeth of the discs widen from the center outward

toward the circumference, but are of uniform depth. They are so staggered relatively on each pair of wheels that the slats move back and forth into the teeth to mesh correctly as the chain comes into contact with the wheels. Self-pitching of the chain to any tooth width or wheel diameter is thus assured. At each engagement of the chain and wheels, the slats are regrouped within their separate containers, but do not slide nor move under working pull. Their movement in engaging with the wheels is complete before the load is applied.

All elements of the P.I.V. gear are built into and protected by a compact oil-tight housing, and are mounted



*Illustrating the tooth formation of the P. I. V. Chain on the maximum diameter of a wheel.*

on cast iron hubs backed by ball thrust bearings, and move axially on the shafts, which in turn are mounted in radial ball bearings. The movement of the pairs of wheels together or apart, in order to increase or decrease their effective pitch diameters, is controlled by a pair of pivoted levers operated through a hand control shaft with right and left-hand screw motion. Initial chain tension is provided for by an external adjustment screw, and correct operating tension is maintained at all ratio settings, by two hardened shoes which ride lightly on both upper and lower strands of the chain, under constant spring pressure. A speed indicator permits ready check-up on operating speed settings.

The Link-Belt Company says:

"The P.I.V. gear has been put into production by the Link-Belt Company for the present in five sizes, from 1 to 10 hp. capacity, providing speed change ratios up to a maximum of six to one. It has been thoroughly tested throughout the past year by continuous operation in driving machine tools, textile equipment, baking, glass and paper-making machinery. In these services it has proved wholly dependable and efficient, and by reason of its compactness and large range of speed variations, it has made possible desirable improvements in the design of several types of machines."

A book, No. 1274, illustrating and describing the Link-Belt P.I.V. gear, will be sent gratis upon request to Link-Belt Company, Philadelphia, Indianapolis or Chicago.

## News System of Controlled Ventilaiton Developed by Parks-Cramer Co.

ONE of the most interesting new developments in humidifying and ventilating practice is the ParkSpray cooling and ventilating system developed by the Parks-Cramer Company.

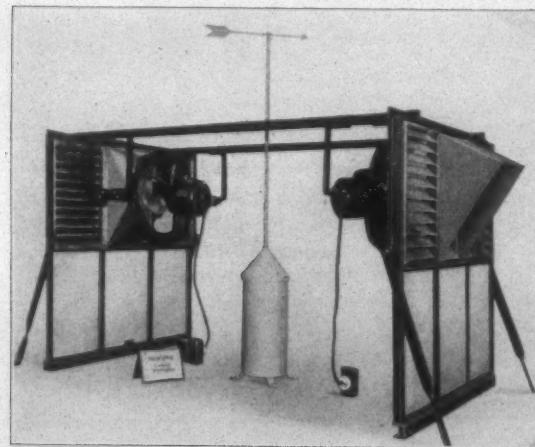
The new system is described by the Parks-Cramer Company as follows:

"This is an ingenious means of utilizing the cooling effect of evaporation from a direct moisture humidifying system, together with controlled ventilation, to cool a textile mill in the warm weather. This system conserves as much heat as is needed during cool weather, and in warm weather it collects the excess heat and literally 'blows it out of the window.'

"In every properly designed humidifying system there is enough excess evaporative capacity in the summer to do a lot toward reducing the temperature. This excess capacity can only be used if there is just the correct amount of ventilation. Too much ventilation will reduce the humidity, whereas too little ventilation will allow some of the cooling capacity of the humidifying system to remain unused. With this thought in mind the engineers of the Parks-Cramer Company went to work on an experiment which resulted in the development of this new air conditioning system.

"They designed, built and installed a special fan equipment for a good sized spinning room, using ventilating fans located in the transoms; fans that can be stopped and started automatically by pneumatic switches under the control of their new regulating system.

"During the exceptionally hot weather of last summer, the experiment exceeded the fondest hopes of the designers. The mill ran with humidifiers on continuously for hours at a time while the fans controlled the humidity. When the humidity fell they stopped. When the humidifi-



*Model showing principles of operation of the ParkSpray cooling and ventilating system, which employs controlled ventilation in conjunction with a direct moisture humidifying system to cool industrial buildings in hot weather. This model was displayed by the manufacturers at the Greenville Show.*

ty recovered they started up again. And they did more than had been foreseen. They ironed out all the local variations in temperature and humidity that had been formerly caused by unequal ventilation and local drafts.

"These fans up in the transoms deliver small streams of fresh air toward the middle of the room and set the stagnant air there in motion. The stimulate internal cir-

culation of air as well as ventilation, and that experimental mill, all through the hot summer weather, showed most remarkably uniform temperature and humidity over all parts of the room.

"The system provides for constant humidity at all times. It reclaims all useful heat in cold weather, and rejects all objectionable heat in warm weather. To the automatic regulation of a complete humidifying system it adds the automatic regulation of ventilation.

"Parks-Cramer engineers state that if a mill has adequate humidifying capacity it is necessary only to add corresponding fan capacity to increase the value of the humidifiers for cooling purposes. A material reduction in room temperatures and increased ability to hold constant humidity in extreme hot weather will thus be secured.

"In mills having only moderate rather than ample humidifying capacity, the addition of corresponding fan capacity will still pay in terms of lower temperature and better humidity conditions; although modern adequate humidification with corresponding fan capacity will be still more effective. In other words the whole idea is to utilize the cooling capacity of the humidifiers from evaporation—and discharge this dissipated heat out of doors.

"In installing this advanced equipment textile manufacturers are not required to scrap existing equipment for which good money was paid, and replace it with an improved substitute. In times like these there is not a little satisfaction in increasing the value of present equipment by adding a useful accessory that requires only a moderate investment. The only increased operating cost entailed is an almost negligible increase of power to operate the fans."

## Says Market is Seasonably Quiet

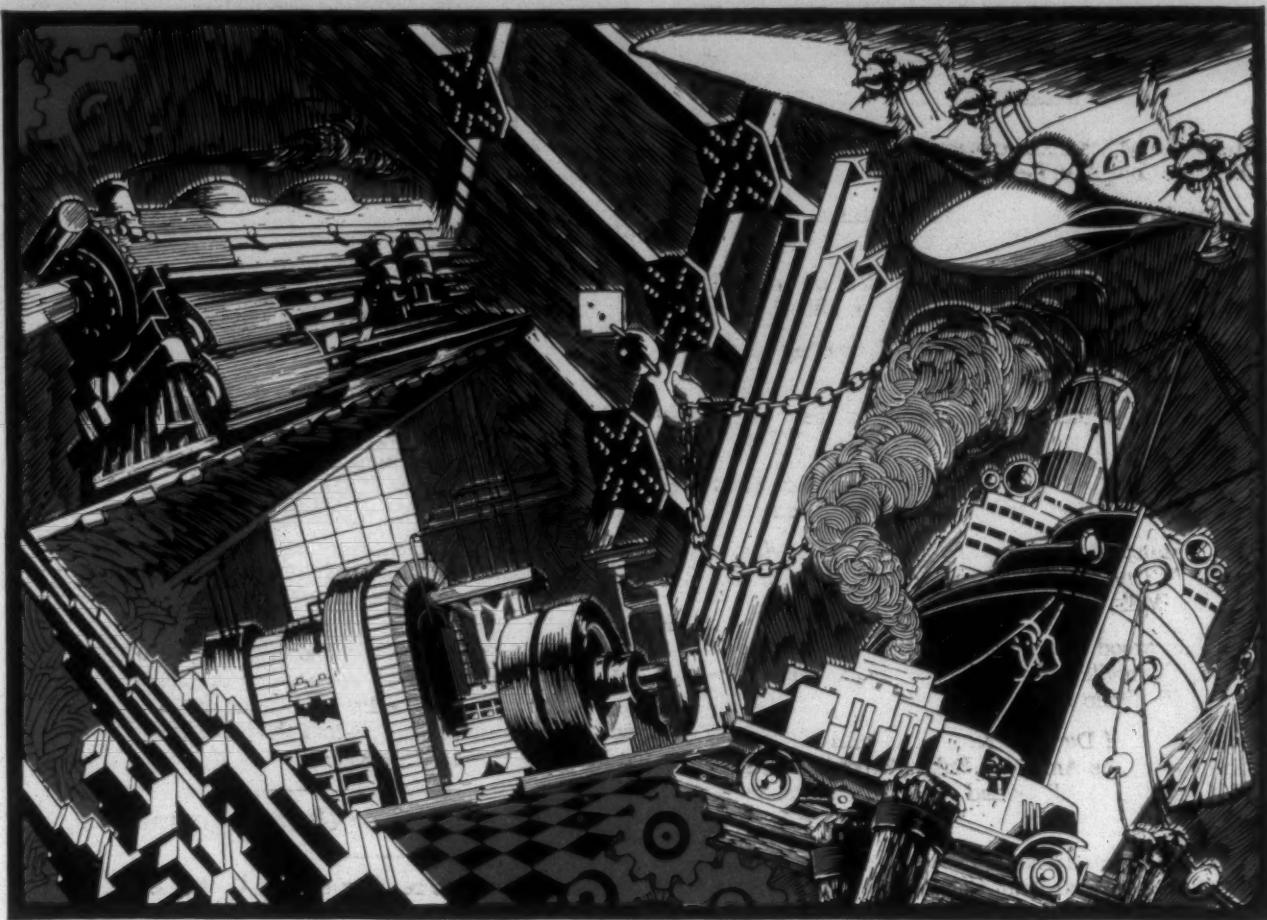
By Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co.

Trade was quiet last week and our sales dropped below recent levels. In recent letters we stated that a quieter period between the middle of November and the end of the year might be expected, as is customary. September and October always mark the high point of fall trading in textiles. It takes a certain time for the distribution and digestion of the goods bought at that time; consequently a slow-down, to some extent, is not only normal but healthy. We see nothing in the immediate situation beyond that.

While we are not likely to see a repetition of some of the recent big weeks for several weeks to come, the situation looks healthy to us and there is no likelihood of a return to conditions that existed last summer. No doubt some of the recent talk about improvement in textiles has been rather more enthusiastic than warranted; nevertheless it is true that, while we still have a long road ahead of us, we have advanced a long way since last May.

At the risk of being tiresome, we take the liberty of repeating that curtailment has been the means by which we have reached the present point on our journey and its further continuation is the only means by which we can reach our destination, namely, profitable prices for our mills. Too many goods means unprofitable prices, and the market is very far from being robust enough yet to stand more than current production. For 1931 we still have great hopes.

It scarcely seems likely that cotton will anything in the near future to affect the cloth market to any extent one way or the other. We still think it likely that we have seen the lowest prices of the season.



## THE MACHINE AGE

*F*OR centuries Labor struggled against hopeless odds . . . enslaved, oppressed, abused . . . endangered, embittered. Performing stupendous tasks requiring years of toil, or of such severity as would now seem physically impossible to do. Forced to slave, without pay, for tyrannical rulers whose powers were absolute, even to put to death. With no liberty, no rights, no function but to toil, that the privileged few might live in luxury and idleness.

Today, millions of horsepower, harnessed to machines, have replaced the man power of primitive toil. Present-day civilization is the highest the world has ever known . . . the Machine Age of breath-taking marvels. Machinery has liberated Labor from the shackles of slavery, has brought higher wages, shorter working hours, more leisure, better living. Being paid a considerable portion of the wealth it creates, Labor, itself, now has tremendous buying power.

Textile executives of fourteen countries, through the use of Terrell machines for cleaning roving and filling bobbins, have saved Labor drudgery and increased the value of spinners' and weavers' work.

Cleaning bobbins by hand means slower production and greater operating costs.

The Termaco machine for cleaning roving bobbins cleans bobbins faster, more efficiently and more economically. Bob-

bins are not split and last indefinitely. Staple is not cut and roving waste can be used without reworking.

The Utsman machines for cleaning filling bobbins speed up production by cleaning many times faster than the hand-method, without splitting ends.

The Type K machine for cleaning both plain and automatic loom bobbins and certain kinds of warp bobbins cleans about 60,000 bobbins daily.

If you are interested in cutting operating costs in your mill, do not overlook the savings which are possible with Terrell bobbin cleaners.

Complete, interesting information about these machines, how they save on waste, prolong life of bobbins and pay for themselves in the average installation within twelve months, will be sent upon request.

In writing, state whether you are interested in cleaning roving or filling bobbins and, if possible, send a sample of the particular bobbin you have in mind. If you are interested also in motor-driven machines, give full details, including voltage, phase and cycle of your current.

THE TERRELL MACHINE COMPANY, INCORPORATED  
Charlotte, N. C.

(General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., representatives for New England,  
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Canada.)

## PERSONAL NEWS

G. L. Dockray has become overseer of finishing at the Lee Weaving Company, Petersburg, Va.

Clarence Kolwyck has been elected secretary of the new Minaret Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Halstead Heap has become superintendent of the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. A. Melvin has become overseer of weaving at the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

S. F. Covington has been appointed overseer of the cloth room at the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

W. C. Henderson has been elected president and treasurer of the new Minaret Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn.

C. W. Middleton has resigned as overseer weaving at Micolas Mills, Opp, Ala., to accept a similar position with the Alabama Mills Company, Winfield, Ala.

Z. L. Underwood, from the Minneola Manufacturing Company, Gibsonville, N. C., is now overhauling spinning at the Fieldville Mills, Fieldale, Va.

R. J. Mebane, of Durham, N. C., has been made sales representative of the American Enka Corporation, Asheville, N. C., in the Carolinas and eastern Tennessee territory.

P. C. Gillispie has resigned as overseer weaving and slashing at the Pelham plant Consolidated Textile Corporation, Pelham, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Adams-Swirls Mills, Macon, Ga.

W. B. Bruton has resigned as superintendent of the Cannon Mills, plant No. 6, formerly the Gibson Manufacturing Company and the Hobarton Mills, Concord, N. C., a position which he has held for the past 23 years.

Theo Baker, who has been doing research work with the DuPont Rayon Company, has accepted a position with the Kerr Bleaching and Finishing Works, Concord, N. C. He is a textile graduate of Clemson College.

F. W. Smathers, who for some time has been secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Wadsworth, N. C., has resigned to accept a position with the American Enka Corporation, Asheville. He will assume his duties with the rayon company on January 1.

C. Chester Bassett, Jr., formerly president of the Rayon Institute and later sales and promotional manager for the Viscose Company, has been appointed to a position with the sales organization of the American Bemberg Corporation.

Malcolm S. Hird, vice-president of the Technical Sales Corporation of New York City, recently visited N. C. State College Textile School and demonstrated to the textile students the operation of a Premier Colloid Mill, which is the most modern and practical type of machine for disintegrating and emulsifying solids and liquids. This machine is now used extensively in the printing industry.

Mr. Hird had one of the Premier Colloid Mills specially arranged in a motor truck and his demonstration was quite beneficial to students, as it showed clearly the practical methods as adapted to textile printing.

## New Members of Institute

The following mills have become members of the Cotton-Textile Institute since the annual meeting of members on October 15th, according to an announcement just made by the Institute; Boylton-Crown Mills, Dalton, Ga.; Crown Cotton Mills, Dalton, Ga.; Hudson Cotton Manufacturing Co., Lenoir, N. C.; Klumac Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.; Oakboro Cotton Mills, Oakboro, N. C.; Rockford Manufacturing Co., Rockford, Tenn.; Troy Blanket Mills, Troy, N. H.

## Pacific Honors War Dead

Columbia, S. C.—Dedication of a war memorial to soldiers from the Pacific Mills here was held here on Armistice Day. A large crowd gathered for the dedicatory exercises. The speakers included Governor Richards, of South Carolina. S. G. Touchstone presided during the ceremony.

The Pacific memorial statue is that of a "doughboy." The statue measures 14 feet from the base of the granite pedestal on which the statue is mounted to the top of the doughboy's helmet.

On the granite base, which supports the figure of the doughboy, are two bronze tablets, one bearing the names of the 11 men who left the Pacific community to go to war and who died in the service and the other the names of the 203 who were in the service.

## Receiver Is Asked For Gaston Company

Petition to appoint a receiver for the Gaston County Dyeing Machine Company was filed in Mecklenburg Superior Court, Charlotte, by Fred H. White, in behalf of himself and other creditors of the company.

The complaint alleged that the total indebtedness of the company amounted to approximately \$65,000. The value of assets was not given in the suit. White asserted that the company owed him \$10,360.40.

W. W. Watt, Jr., has been appointed temporary receiver.

## OBITUARY

### MRS. IRA D. BRIDGES

Mrs. Ira D. Bridges, wife of Ira D. Bridges, well known mill man of Sanford, N. C., died at a hospital in Durham, N. C., last week where she had been under treatment for a week or more.

Mrs. Bridges was 49 years old and is survived by her husband and four children. Funeral services were held at Sanford.

### C. H. GOODROE

Columbus, Ga.—C. H. Goodroe, who for many years was one of the best known mill superintendents in the South, died here last Friday after an illness of more than a year. He had served as an overseer and superintendent in a number of mills. He was at one time superintendent of the Osage Manufacturing Company, Bessemer City, N. C., the Yazoo Yarns Mills, Yazoo, Miss., and Cedartown Cotton & Export Co., Cedartown, Ga.

Mr. Goodroe was 70 years old. One son, R. F. Goodroe, is located in Bessemer City, N. C.

**A  
SUCCESSFUL  
FABRIC  
*makes a successful  
SEASON***

Here are two new fabrics  
for mills to appropriate...

Like moonlight on water is this new transparent velvet made of Enka yarn! It has depth and light and shadows—with a glorious luminous lustre wherever a fold or flowing line catches the light. The afternoon dress shown is made of this velvet. Its glamorous clinging quality is destined to sell hundreds of yards for some far-seeing fabric manufacturer. American Enka is working with fashionists, practical merchandisers and technical advisers to develop new fashion fabrics and

**THE  
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OF A  
FABRIC  
HANGS  
BY A  
THREAD**

**AMERICAN  
ENKA**

American Enka yarn is available in 50, 75, 100, 150, 200 and 300 denier, standard or multi-filaments in skeins or on cones.



ENKA YARN GIVES A LUMINOUS BEAUTY  
TO TRANSPARENT VELVET...

finishes. Say the word—and our entire research department is at your service! We will help you develop new rayon and rayon-mixed fabrics that will be exclusive with you. This service may well be the means of setting you on the high road to distinction. Bring out one or two distinct successful fabrics that can't be bought elsewhere—and your house will be sought after for the unusual in fabrics.

Enka transparent velvet and the other Enka fabric illustrated—a novelty sports fabric made of Enka yarn and spun silk, rough and nubby in effect—are only two of the new style fabrics recently developed by our research department. Some are entirely of Enka yarn; others combine Enka with silk, wool and cotton.

We will be glad to show you these striking fabrics and help you plan new style successes. Perhaps one of these new fabrics not yet on the market may be just what you need.



**AMERICAN ENKA CORPORATION**  
200 Madison Avenue, New York City  
**CANNON MILLS, Sole Agents,**  
Philadelphia — New York — Providence  
Chicago — Chattanooga — Kannapolis

# Institute Outlines Tax Position

IN a letter to its members, the Cotton-Textile Institute presents the decision of the Treasury Department relative to the question of standardized depreciation rates for cotton mills, a question which the Institute took up with the Department last May.

Walker D. Hines, chairman of the board of the Institute writes as follows:

"You will find enclosed a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the Institute's counsel which deals with depreciation and related topics which have been disturbing the industry for some time. To facilitate an understanding of this enclosure a brief review of the developments preceding these rulings may be useful.

"Ever since May, 1927, the Institute has been aware that the Bureau of Internal Revenue has been giving consideration, in various forms, to the question of depreciation rates for various industries, including the cotton textile industry. The Bureau's earlier inquiries were directed to the possibility of reaching agreements upon standardized rates with the several industries; but later a plan was developed looking to the formulation by the Bureau itself of 'advisory' rates for each industry which would apply unless the particular taxpayer could give convincing proof to the contrary.

"During the period when this matter of depreciation rates was under consideration by the Bureau, the Institute's officers, pursuant to the direction of the Executive Committee on February 1, 1928, also took up with the Bureau the question whether repair parts might, for tax purposes, be charged to expenses, or must, as some revenue agents were contending, be charged to capital account or depreciation reserve.

"While the latter question was still pending before the Bureau the idea of promulgating depreciation rates for the cotton textile industry took more definite shape; and, as the mills have already been advised, a tentative Bureau memorandum dealing with the subject of such rates, dated November, 1929, came to the Institute's attention.

"The details of the Bureau's tentative memorandum were first disclosed at an informal conference with the Treasury Department at Washington, on December 3, 1929, at which the Institute's officers protested against any policy of even advisory standardization and requested leave to be heard in the matter at a later date after adequate information could be compiled. The salient features of that memorandum—now familiar to the mills—provided depreciation rates of 3 per cent for preparatory, spinning, and weaving machinery, 5 per cent for power, bleaching, dyeing and auxiliary machinery, 2 per cent for brick buildings, 4 per cent for frame buildings, and an additional allowance of not over 1 per cent for overtime operation on preparatory, spinning, and weaving machinery only. The memorandum furthermore provided that no rates in excess of those indicated would be allowed except when an individual taxpayer could prove *conclusively* from his own records that other rates were applicable.

"Thereupon, on January 17, 1930, the Institute's board of directors, fearing that the procedure contemplated by the tentative memorandum, would result in the proposed rates becoming, for practical purposes, conclusive and compulsory in most cases, if not all, instructed the Institute's officers to take charge of this matter and to represent the members before the Bureau.

"The Institute, through its attorneys and its cost section, then circularized the industry with a questionnaire, undertook studies of authorities on the matter, analyzed the questionnaire replies, studied the aspects of obsolescence in the industry, and submitted this wealth of evidence at a conference in Washington on May 23, 1930. The Institute's contentions at this hearing were presented by R. E. Henry, chairman of the Institute's depreciation committee, by leading mill engineers, textile machinery manufacturers, and representatives of certain mills, as well as by counsel and by the Institute's cost engineer. Finally, on September 9, 1930, an exhaustive brief covering the entire subject was filed with the Treasury Department, copies of which have already been distributed to the mills.

"The Bureau has now dealt, as shown by the enclosed copy of the commissioner's letter, both with the question of accounting procedure as to repair parts and with the question of depreciation rates.

"In respect to the accounting procedure regarding repair parts the letter recognizes, in accordance with the contentions heretofore urged by the Institute, the propriety for tax purposes of the prevailing practice of the mills of charging to expense the cost of ordinary recurrent repairs and renewals.

"In respect to depreciation rates the commissioner's letter concedes the Institute's contention that standardized depreciation rates for the industry are impracticable and expressly disclaims any intention to apply in practice any rigid schedule of rates. The letter does not suggest any rates at all for cases where a substantial depreciation reserve has not been accumulated. As to cases where such a reserve has been accumulated the letter does suggest certain rates which the Bureau regards as appropriate for the average case, but it is clear that such rates are always open to review at the instance of any taxpayer in the light of his own individual situation.

"Moreover, we understand that the above-mentioned tentative memorandum on depreciation rates for cotton textile mills, dated November, 1929, is not to be applied.

"The enclosed letter thus represents the results of efforts by the Institute covering a period of more than two years. It will be noted that the provisions of the commissioner's letter (in consequence of the Institute's efforts in defense of the industry) indicate a pronounced liberalization of the attitudes as to depreciation rates expressed in the Bureau's tentative memorandum of November, 1929, and that the policy announced as to repair parts should correct the tendency sometimes shown by representatives of the Bureau to decline to permit such items to be charged to expenses."

## LETTER FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The following letter from the Treasury Department accompanies Mr. Hines' letter:

"With reference to the brief, dated September 9, 1930, presented by you on behalf of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., and entitled "In the Matter of Proposed Standardized Depreciation Rates for the Cotton Textile Industry," receipt of which was acknowledged by this office under the date of September 19, 1930, you are advised that the Bureau has at no time had under consideration the establishment of standard fixed rates of depreciation to be applied in all cases, either in the cotton textile or any other industry, and your position in this

matter, that the rates of depreciation properly allowable in each case should depend upon the facts and conditions existing in that individual case, is believed to be without question entirely sound in principle and one that should not be deviated from in practice.

"It is of course obvious that where the same conditions exist in different cases, the rates of depreciation allowed should be identical, since any other action would result in an unfair advantage being given one manufacturer over his competitor, and you will agree, I am quite sure, that the Bureau should make a very diligent effort to insure that any difference in the depreciation rates allowed competing manufacturers is no greater than is thoroughly justified by the different conditions under which they operate.

"You will also agree, I believe, that in order to secure the uniformity of treatment that should be accorded all taxpayers, there must be some central supervision of the rates of depreciation allowed by the different agents of the several field divisions, and there must also be instructions issued as to the factors that should be given consideration in determining the rates of depreciation allowable in each case, as otherwise serious discrepancies in the handling of different cases would inevitably occur. The issuance of instructions of this nature, however, is quite a different action from the establishment of inflexible rates of depreciation to be applied blindly in all cases, and there can be no question but that the latter action would cause grave injustice to be done in many cases.

"Regarding the effect of the allowance as expense deductions of the cost of repairs and renewals, in addition to the deductions properly allowable as depreciation, the Bureau must maintain that, in addition to such factors as may affect the serviceable life of any asset, the rate of depreciation properly applicable to that asset and through the use of which the cost of the asset is to be recovered, is also dependent upon the character and the amount of the cost of maintenance, repairs and renewals claimed and allowed as expense deductions.

"It cannot be denied that the amount of the investment to be recovered is less in cases where the cost of repairs and renewals is charged to expense, than where charged to capital account or depreciation reserve, and if other conditions are the same there can be no question but that the rates of depreciation allowed in the two cases should be adjusted in accordance with the accounting methods followed and permitted regarding these expenditures, as otherwise, again, an inequality in the amount of tax assessed in different cases would occur, and it can hardly be argued that different accounting methods should be allowed to affect the amount of tax paid by different corporations.

"The majority of the textile mills now operating have, as result of accelerated depreciation allowed for various reasons in prior years, already recovered a substantial proportion of their investment in buildings and machinery, (your brief of May 12, 1930 shows 120 mills as having exhausted 54.9 per cent of the cost of their machinery) and the date presented by you, as well as that compiled by the Bureau, indicate conclusively that of these mills, those operating under the conditions found in the average mill, if permitted to charge to expense the cost of ordinary recurrent repairs and renewals (this, however, not including the replacement or rebuilding of complete machines or additional parts or betterments which increase the value or utility of the machine, nor, in the case of buildings does it include such substantial repairs, rebuildings or additions as materially prolong the life of the building) will recover the remainder of their

investment in buildings and machinery during the remaining life of these assets, by the application of rates of depreciation not in excess of four per cent on machinery, four per cent on frame tenements and frame mill buildings and two and one-half per cent on brick tenements and brick mill buildings.

"An increase in the rate of four per cent on machinery may be justified for overtime operation, although this increase should not in any case exceed 25 per cent of the normal rate; it being admitted that overtime operation increases the cost of repairs and maintenance, but it also having been very definitely established that such operation does not materially shorten the serviceable life of machinery, if kept in proper repair.

"The rates named are applicable, as stated, only to the 'average' mill, operating under normal conditions, and these rates should, as you contend, be adjusted to the facts and conditions found in each individual case. Where an individual or corporation has already recovered the larger part of the cost of buildings and machinery through depreciation allowances of prior years, and it is evident that the use of these rates will recover the remaining cost in advance of the date that the assets will cease to be used, they should be properly reduced, and where abnormal conditions are found to exist that affirmatively prove that higher rates are justified, such higher rates should be allowed. In cases where practically all of the cost of repairs and renewals is charged to either capital account or depreciation reserve, that fact should, as previously stated, also be given proper consideration in the determination of the allowable rates of depreciation."

### Industrial Rayon Stock on \$4 Basis

Directors of the Industrial Rayon Corporation, at a meeting in New York, placed the common stock of the company on an annual cash dividend basis of \$4 per share by declaring a quarterly disbursement of \$1 per share payable on the 200,000 shares of the company January 1 to stockholders of record December 18.

Notwithstanding the fact that market prices of rayon have declined 50 per cent since 1926, the earnings of the corporation have been consistent and satisfactory and with ascertained earnings for nine months and estimating the last quarter, the earnings will approximate \$9 per share for 1930," according to a statement by the company. The annual dividend rate of \$4 per share, declared, is considered very conservative by the directors.

The present executive management of the Industrial Rayon Corporation was installed in the spring of 1927. For the years 1927, 1928 and 1929 and nine months of 1930, the corporation has had net earnings in excess of \$4,950,000 after deduction of all charges, including depreciation and Federal taxes.

### Rayon Association to Continue

At the meeting held of the Rayon and Synthetic Yarn Association, the question of the continuance of the organization came up for discussion and it was decided by the representatives of the various member companies that it would be wise and desirable to continue the association, it was learned.

It was hoped that through the continuance of the group that there might be the possibility of the resumption of certain of the association's activities sometime in the future.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
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JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Is It True?

A prominent South Carolina banker said to us this week, "I do not think you have seen the worst in the cotton manufacturing business, in fact, I think you will see much worse times after January first."

Then he said as the basis for his statement: "Mills in my State are starting full time and putting back night work just as fast as they can. They have had a few good orders recently and are rushing to get back to peak production. I was at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ has put all his mill on full day and night run. \_\_\_\_\_ has done the same at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ says "that he never signed the agreement to cut out night work as he was reported as doing and does not intend to do so."

The names represented by the blanks above are some of the most prominent in cotton manufacturing in South Carolina and the banker based his statement upon actual visits or interviews with them.

Always in the past we have equalized every demand with a quick expansion of production and thereby prevented profits.

If this is being done again there is but one remedy and the opportunity of securing that remedy will soon present itself.

## The Usual Process

We notice the following newspaper statement relative to the strike at Danville, Va.:

Meantime an emergency committee on strike relief is engaged in raising money from outside sources to aid the strikers.

When the union was being organized the prospective members were told that if they joined they would be given food and support during the strike, but about all they are getting

is advice upon how to secure money from "outside sources" by begging.

At the recent meeting of the American Federation of Labor much publicity was given to a resolution to the effect that the American Federation of Labor would support the Danville strikers.

We suppose they meant moral support because they are certainly not giving financial support.

Somebody is, however, furnishing money for the purchase of dynamite as several negro workers of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills can testify because their houses have been dynamited and the lives of their little children endangered.

The Northern organizers usually pocket the initiation fees and dues paid in by those who yield to their persuasion, but when the union members are on a strike, they get little from the organizers and their parent, the American Federation of Labor, except advice upon how to beg money for "outside sources."

## Automobiles and Cotton Cloth

The automobile industry, as one of the largest consumers of cotton goods, has long been a stand-by for the textile industry. An enormous amount of cotton goods is used each year by the automobile factories and the tire plants.

Consequently, an increase in automobile production is sure to help out the cotton mills. While automobiles have suffered, in common with other products during the depression, there are indications that business is gradually getting better in the automobile trade. It is estimated that for replacement purposes alone, 5,000,000 new cars are needed in America each year and the making of 5,000,000 cars requires a tremendous yardage of cotton fabrics.

In his daily newspaper column, Arthur Brisbane recently said:

This is really a nation on wheels. The number of motors actually registered, in the United States is 26,500,000, and the number of licensed automobile drivers is 32,000,000. The figures show there can be no "saturation point" on automobile construction.

If every automobile lasted five years, which it does not, because of rough usage, there would still be required more than 5,000,000 new automobiles a year.

And, not long ago when Henry Ford said he expected some day, to build 10,000,000 cars a year, conservative builders begged him not to talk so extravagantly as he would destroy bankers' confidence in the industry.

Commenting upon the present situation among tire and tire fabric makers, the Journal of Commerce says:

Consumption of cotton fabric by 80 per cent of the tire manufacturing industry in September amounted to

only 10,916,524 pounds, bringing the total consumption for the first nine months of the year to 130,256,201 pounds. The figure compares with a monthly average for the first eight months of the year of over 14,900,000 pounds. Total consumption for last year (twelve months) was 208,824,653 pounds, according to Rubber Manufacturers' Association statistics. They bear out the reports of extensive curtailment effected in the industry during September, although current market reports indicate that the low point, which was probably reached in September, is well past. Leading tire manufacturers have recently affirmed their belief that the new year will be one of heavy tire consumption, and already some tire fabric mills have been enabled to reopen or increase their production to a degree.

### 1929 Vs. 1930

There are three measuring sticks for the operation of cotton mills and we give below the record of each for the first ten months of 1929 and 1930.

The spindle hours (one spindle operating one hour equals one spindle hour) as reported to the Government are the most accurate measure and they show in recent months mills in the United States have been operating upon the basis of about 5,500,000,000 spindle hours per month, as against an average of more than 8,000,000,000 per month during 1929.

Cotton consumed is a reasonably accurate measure of operations and of goods produced, and the statistics show that mills are using almost 200,000 bales per month less in 1930 than in the same months in 1929. In October, 1930, mills consumed only 444,494 bales, against 640,798 bales in October, 1929.

The statistics of the New York Cotton Textile Merchants do not include all mills or all goods produced, but the purpose of comparison they are worthwhile and they show a substantial decrease in yards of goods produced each month.

These three measuring sticks show that the

production of cotton goods has been severely curtailed and leave no reason for any doubt upon the subject.

While this curtailment has been going on, the population of the United States has increased 1,750,000 because that is approximately our annual rate of increase in the number of people in this country.

Stocks of goods in the hands of merchants have steadily dwindled until they are estimated today to be the smallest in recent years.

Some day the public will begin to buy and demand will swing prices too high just as they are today, too low.

### The Professors

The Dispatch of Columbus, Ohio says editorially:

College professors concern themselves about the strangest things these days and as a result are more in the news than they were in the past. One often wonders whether or not the publicity departments of our institutions of learning have not sought recruits from the depleted ranks of the circus and theatrical press agents.

For example, Prof. William Haddon, of the College of St. Elizabeth, leaps into print with the assertion that his studies have revealed a gradual passing of the soprano voice in women.

We agree with the Columbus Dispatch that college professors are concerning themselves about the strangest things these days, in fact, they seem to concern themselves about everything except teaching.

We wonder if the professor who is worried about the soprano voice of women also has a soprano voice.

Most of those who have been passing out sex questionnaires in women's colleges are entitled to be considered with some soprano voice men we know.

### COMPARISON 1929-1930

	SPINDLE HOURS		COTTON CONSUMED		COTTON GOODS PRODUCTION	
	1929	1930	Bales	1929	1930	Yards (Reports N. Y. Cot. Textile Merchants)
January	9,226,738,123	8,173,380,372	668,389	577,235	342,806,000	323,287,000
February	8,223,276,151	7,091,385,449	598,098	495,204	292,673,000	266,849,000
March	8,911,370,783	7,350,377,700	633,000	508,576	297,994,000	261,403,000
April	8,860,940,306	7,503,325,868	631,710	532,382	283,878,000	257,243,000
May	9,163,860,055	6,729,109,384	668,229	473,917	341,370,000	275,801,000
June	8,159,785,059	5,778,524,384	570,281	405,181	285,928,000	198,539,000
July	7,756,566,009	5,300,073,362	546,457	378,835	234,439,000	165,848,000
August	8,129,928,914	5,565,624,684	558,113	352,335	307,538,000	218,815,000
September	7,881,178,700	5,662,899,108	545,649	394,231	268,611,000	182,385,000
October	9,003,522,885		640,798	444,494	283,064,000	228,866,000

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

BAMBERG, S. C.—The Santee Mills, which have been operated by steam, will change to the electric drive and have made arrangement to secure power from the South Carolina Power Company.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—The Stimson Hosiery Company of this place is now maintaining a full time operating schedule, working a day and night shift. This plant recently began operations with eight leggers and two footers, 42-gauge Reading machines, 20 section leggers and 28 section footers.

PULASKI, VA.—The Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills are installing a filtration plant for the preparation of water to be used in their dyeing department. The process will also take out of the water the iron and antichlor from the chlorine used in purifying the water as a result of resorting to other streams to maintain the town's water supply. Engineers installing the system are Hungerford & Terry, of Philadelphia.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, of this city has declared a dividend of 15c on the common and common B stocks, payable December 1 to stock of record November 20. Three months ago a similar common dividend was paid. The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock will be payable January 1 to stock of record December 20, it was announced.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The Adams-Millis Corporation has increased its business over that of 1929 for October. During that month in 1929 the sales for this company were \$706,228, and this year the total sales were \$788,863, making an increase over this month last year of 11.7 per cent. The sales for the first ten months of this year were \$6,598,969, and for the first ten months of 1929 they were \$5,883,760, making an increase of 12.1 per cent. This plant has 1,650 knitting machines for the manufacture of men's, women's and children's hosiery.

COVINGTON, VA.—According to an announcement made here the plant of the Schwarzenbach-Huber Company is operating 330 looms on a full time schedule with day and night shifts. The officials are very optimistic over the conditions that exist here at the present time, due to the fact that the plant is operating at full capacity, whereas just a year ago only 250 looms were operating in the day time and only ninety at night. It is believed that the full time operating schedule will be maintained throughout the year and possibly later.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—The Merrimack Manufacturing Company, which has been operating its two cotton mills here on short time during the last several months, today began full time operations both night and day, giving to every person in the village who has been employed in the mill work of at least 55 hours a week. The day shift and the night shift will each work 55 hours, and although there was a 10 per cent cut in pay the extra time comes most opportunely.

The company has a large amount of manufactured goods in its warehouses but the people need the work and the company is going to give it to them, officials said.

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Institutional Developments  
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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

BERRYVILLE, VA.—Frank M. Wray, attorney of Berryville, who was designated as its agent in charge of that place when the Hillcrest Silk Mills of New Jersey was domesticated in this State a few days ago, explains that the company has entered Virginia to take over and operate the plant of the Berryville Silk Mills, Inc., having acquired the ownership of it.

The plant was established at Berryville three years ago with total authorized capital stock of \$100,000 and \$50,000 actually paid in. It is a rayon fabric plant and according to Attorney Wray has been operated continually for the past two years, employing between 30 and 40 operatives.

YORK, S. C.—Subject to court confirmation and at a cash consideration of \$50,000, the Bowling Green Spinning Mill properties, located in York county, placed in receivership January 22, 1930, were sold to M. L. Smith, agent, of Clover, where the property is located. Just who Mr. Smith represents is not known by Carl H. Hart of York, receiver in bankruptcy, who conducted the sale, as Mr. Smith did not announce his client. On two previous occasions this property has been offered for sale, with no bidders.

The Blacksburg Spinning Mill property was also placed on sale at Blacksburg by Carl H. Hart, receiver in bankruptcy, and sold to C. L. Chandler of Gaffney, S. C., his bid of \$13,600 being the high offer. The Blacksburg mill went into receivership in January, 1930, and in bankruptcy in May, 1930.

The sales are both subject to confirmation by the court. Ten per cent of the amounts of each bid was deposited in cash and the remainder is due within ten days, according to terms of the sales.

### Bemberg Announces Yarn in Giant Skein

Intensive research work during the past year by technicians of the American Bemberg Corporation has resulted in the development and perfection of a 30,000-meter giant skein, it is announced by E. C. Morse, manager, co-operative merchandising department.

A number of manufacturers who have been using the new skein for the past three months report complete satisfaction, with a decided savings in production costs as a result of the decreased cost in handling and preparation which the new skein makes possible in knitting and weaving. The giant skein reduces both the number of skeins and knots from four to one, and is being manufactured in all deniers. It weighs 8 ounces in 65 denier yarn, as against 2 ounces in the standard skein.

"The development of the new skein is of major importance to manufacturers and retailers in increasing the availability of Bemberg for volume production of quality fabrics, underwear and hosiery," Mr. Morse stated. "The new price levels for Bemberg have opened up volume outlets which have set a production pace that requires intensive application of technical ingenuity and efficient manufacturing methods. Shipments of giant skeins, which have met with enthusiastic response on the part of the trade, are being made as rapidly as possible to meet demand."

1894

1930

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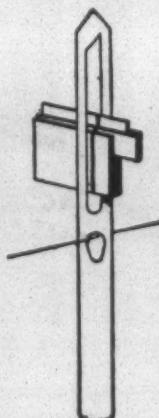
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### RHODE ISLAND WARP STOP EQUIPMENT CO.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

HASS-HOWELL BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

## Chevrolet To Use Cotton Banners

The scramble of the textile industry to fill an order for 10,500 canvas banners requiring 171,846 feet of material, placed recently by the Chevrolet Motor Company, is regarded by officials of the company as a striking illustration of how the resumption of buying with present low inventories in all lines has the immediate effect of stimulating production and relieving unemployment.

The Chevrolet order is believed to be the largest of the kind ever placed in the history of the automotive industry. The total footage of canvas 36 inches in width would form a ribbon 33 miles long. The material is being used for dealers' showroom displays and the elaborate stage presentations in connection with the nation-wide announcement of the new 1931 model Chevrolet sixes. In addition to this huge canvas order more than 56 tons of paper were required for catalogs, window and wall posters, salesmen's handbooks, charts, etc. The paper cartons used in mailing these supplies to Chevrolet dealers, if placed one on top of the other, would form a tower approximately 1750 feet high—more than twice the height of the Woolworth building. These figures give some idea of the huge quantities of material needed to announce a new automotive product.

Mountainous difficulties were surmounted by the textile industry in the execution of the enormous Chevrolet order which called for both 15 and 21-foot banners to be painted with genuine oil paints in red and blue, then individually sewed. Less than 5,000 yards of suitable material were available in Detroit. Wholesalers, bleachers and even mills had only a pittance on hand. Every major city in the country was combed for its supply of

white canvas, which was rushed to Detroit by express. When the final count was taken, the country's available supply of this material was still 20,000 yards short of filling the order.

Chevrolet dealers expected these banners to be in their showrooms in two and one-half weeks after the order was placed. The situation took on a serious aspect when it was found that cotton mills running on a production schedule of two days a week could not promise deliveries before three to six weeks.

Then the scramble in earnest. Finally a mill in South Carolina that had been completely closed down was located, re-opened and started on a 24-hour-a-day capacity production schedule. Other mills in different parts of the country also started working overtime and thus the supply of material was delivered within the specified time limits.

Production difficulties presented the next problem. The banners were painted through the silk screen process—by forcing paint through individually cut stencils made out of high grade bolting stock. Each banner had to be painted with oils, hung up and dried, then painted with a second color and again dried—then sewed, grommeted and folded for delivery. This required a total of about 12 hours from the time each banner was started until it was completed.

No plant capable of turning out this quantity of banners in time to meet Chevrolet requirements could be located. Two new plants were hastily equipped, manned with experienced artists, sign painters, carpenters and laborers. Twenty-four hour production schedules were put into effect immediately in each plant. Three crews of men working in eight-hour shifts managed to produce the banners on time.



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### Yarn Strength

THE amount of twist required to give the necessary or maximum strength in cotton yarns has been the subject of considerable discussion over a long period of years.

The spinner has been able to come very close to the desired result through his experience in spinning and through his knowledge of the spinning characteristics of the different cottons.

Just why two different cottons of the same length give different strength results or why sometimes a slightly shorter cotton will give better strength than another cotton of slightly longer length, has not been definitely known.

As a part of their experiments in testing Indian cottons, a series of tests have been made in the Indian Central Cotton Committee Technological Laboratory to find out the limits of twist for certain counts and to explain the relation between the fibre strength and the yarn strength.

In order to accurately determine the twist, a small amount of dyed cotton was used in one roving and the yarn spun from double roving. The colored fibres in the yarn enable them to make accurate twist determinations. To further simplify the problem, all thick and thin places in the yarn were discarded in selection of test specimens.

In order to determine how many fibres were broken when the yarn was stretched to the rupture point and how many fibres slipped, a careful count was made of the average number of broken fibres that occur in the yarns before testing. This average figure was deducted from the number of broken fibres found after testing to secure the number of fibres broken in the test.

They found that when only uniform specimens of yarn are tested that strength of the single yarn increased with the twist in 10s to 40s yarns until thirty turns per inch had been inserted.

The most rapid increase in strength for 20s and 30s yarn is between seven and seventeen turns per inch; for 40s yarn the most rapid increase is between ten and thirteen turns per inch.

The influence of twist is so small at low twist that up to seven turns per inch the breakage of the yarn takes place almost entirely by fibre slippage.

The maximum yarn strength values of individual cottons do not reflect their highest suitable warp counts. It was therefore concluded that some of the fibre properties are important not so much for the strength they offer at the place of breakage, as for the fact that they determine the frequency and degree of thick and thin places in the yarn. There is a very close relation between the percentage of fibre fracture and yarn strength as over sixty per cent of the fibres break with high twist when the yarn strength is at its highest and very few fibres break at low twist when the yarn strength is low.

These experiments showed that a large percentage of the fibre strength could be utilized in even running yarn and in one or two instances the yarn strength was even one hundred per cent of the fibre strength.

This condition would probably never exist in commercially spun yarn as the unavoidable thick and thin places would tend to decrease the yarn strength.

AUBURN, ALA.—The Alabama Polytechnic Institute is installing a combination skein and package "Hurricane" dryer manufactured by the Philadelphia Drying Machinery Company, Philadelphia, Pa., which was on exhibit at the Textile Show in Greenville in October, sold through Carolina Specialty Company, Charlotte, N. C.

### SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

19

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

Spinning Spindles.....Looms.....

Superintendent.....

Carder.....

Spinner.....

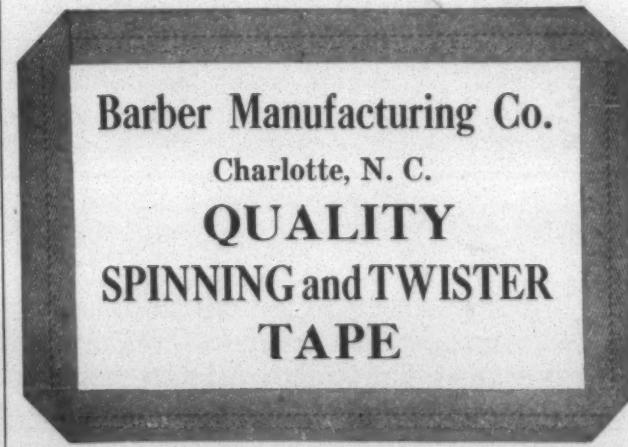
Weaver.....

Cloth Room.....

Dyer.....

Master Mechanic.....

Recent changes.....



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J. S. P. Carpenter, Treas.  
D. A. Rudisill, Sec.

Phil S. Steel, Vice-Pres.  
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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND  
TO HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN  
MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

## What The Arkwrights Propose

(Continued from Page 10)

textile schools and their students, they can solve a great many problems of importance.

The board, in discussing the broadening of the Arkwright work, have been assured of the co-operation of its present membership, and a great many other individuals in addition to many mills. They believe the supporting of the Arkwright program will enable them to have conveniently located in the South an institution whose value will be appreciated more and more each year.

When it is fully realized that there is practically no textile research today the Arkwrights, striving as they are with a prying intelligence to establish the truth, will create a permanent interest in this vast field in which we are all interested.

A membership in the Arkwrights:

To the individual—it will enable him to receive information of great value and better fit him to carry on his work in the textile industry: to be pointed out as a man who has received and contributed something the industry.

To the mill—it will make available the solution of problems and enable them to take advantage of and utilize the laboratory and technical information.

## Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 8)

times the volume of traffic that now goes in and out of them.

Each airport requires a trained executive organization, skilled mechanics, and a traffic force to sell tickets. Among the equipment necessary are beacons, wind-direction

tion indicators, boundary lights, obstruction lights, hangar flood-lights and roof markings, a landing area flood-light system, interior illumination of hangars and short-range two-ray radio telephone sets for use in directing traffic and for communicating with passing planes. It is interesting to know that airports are under discussion in 375 cities today.

The foregoing represents merely the briefest kind of mention of facts that bear directly upon the course of trade in the United States in the years immediately ahead. Recently we have been giving too much attention to current difficulties that are only temporary and have quite overlooked the truth that the advances in American industry will be more rapid in the next ten years than in the decade just closing. In succeeding articles I propose to carry this discussion forward with the idea of proving that a lot of extremely pessimistic people are getting themselves in a favorable position for a sound kick in the pants. The upturn in business may not be nearly as slow as a lot of fearsome souls are inclined to believe, and a lack of preparation may be fatal.

## Observations on Carding

(Continued from Page 7)

Cleaning, oiling and sweeping should be done with the required regularity. Periodically, each carding engine should be taken apart, and a thorough and extensive overhauling take place. Every part should be cleaned and examined for defects, and the card may then be re-erected, when resetting can take place at each point. During this process re-clothing of cylinder or doffer can take place if this is necessary, and a record must be kept that will reveal the age of all card clothing.

# Cloth Can Be Baled ~

**Faster,**

**Better,**

**Safer,**

Because workmen do not have to be cautious and slow with Stanley "Eversafe" Ties and Strapping. Their Round Safety Ends, Round Safety Edges and Rust Resisting Sterilized Japan Finish cannot cut, scratch or cause infections.

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The Stanley Works, Box Strapping Division, New Britain, Conn.

Atlanta Office:  
The Stanley Works Sales Co.  
731 Glen St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Carolinas Representative:  
Horace E. Black  
P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

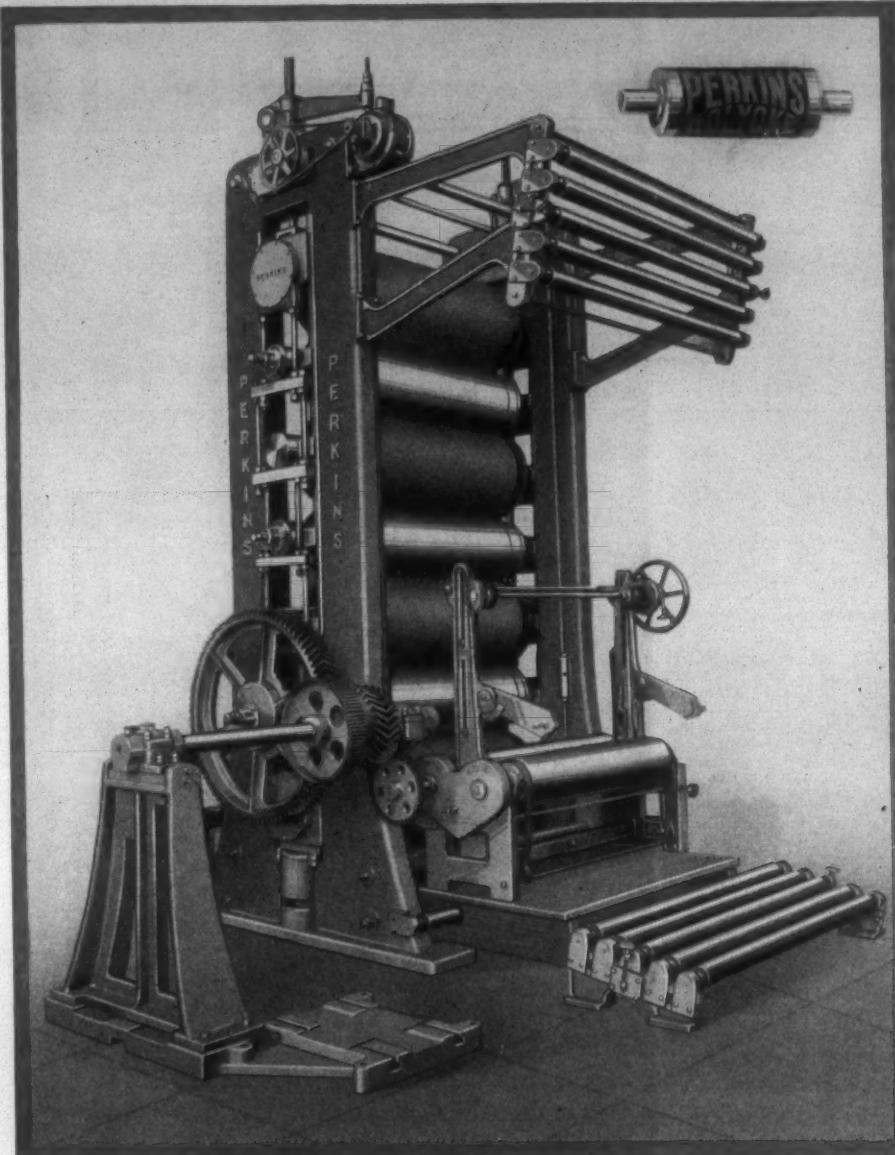


The Stanley "Eversafe"  
Round End Cutter  
(Patented)

This ingenious device cuts two  
Round Safety Ends at one clip.  
A wonderful improvement  
over ordinary strapping shears.

The Stanley Works, Box Strapping Division  
New Britain, Conn.

Gentlemen: I would like to know more about your new "Eversafe" Strapping System. Send your booklet giving full description.



**“No  
Calender  
can be  
better  
than the  
rolls  
in it.”**

Perkins Seven-Roll Roller Bearing Chasing Calender has compound lever pressure and motor-driven arrangement for raising and separating the calender rolls.

The drive employs a single reduction of continuous-tooth herringbone gears with a silent chain drive from the motor to the driving shaft. This Calender has a five-pass chasing attachment equipped with roller bearings, and a Perkins Automatic Winder also equipped with anti-friction bearings..

**B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.**

Southern Representative: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.



TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Rolls—Cotton, Paper, Husk, Combination, Cotton and Wool	Calenders	Singers
Drying Machines	Padders	Squeezers
Starch	Ranges	Tenters
Water and Tommy	Scutchers	Washers
Dodd Mangles		Winders

## Marion To Have Cloth Factory

Marion, N. C.—For the manufacture of homespun fabrics, a plant will begin operation here in about three weeks, giving employment to 50 or 60 men. J. Q. Gilkey, of Marion, who is behind the venture, has put a crew of men to work remodeling a brick building on West Henderson street so that machinery may be installed and production started soon. Machinery, now ordered, is expected to arrive within 10 days.

The building is a two-story structure, 50 feet wide and 150 feet long. It was formerly occupied by the Marion Grocery Company, headed by Mr. Gilkey, and will need but few alterations to convert it into a textile plant.

Blended weaves and Scotch fabrics of different weights and varied colors will be made from pure sheep's wool. The fabric will be used in the tailoring of men's suits and overcoats and women's sport clothes and coats. Plans are under development for selling the cloth throughout the United States, and it is believed that it will find a ready market. The product will be similar to that produced in the homespun cloth factories in Asheville.

Mr. Gilkey said that he had not decided upon a name for the new plant, but probably would within a few days. Statements regarding the amount of money that will be involved was withheld. Other details of the project will be announced later as they are worked out.

After getting production under way with a complement of 50 or 60 skilled workmen, more workers will be added from time to time as business justifies an increase in the output, it was stated.

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means MORE PROFIT  
because BETTER YARN,  
FEWER BREAKS, and  
FASTER PRODUCTION

### Southern Representatives

Ralph Gossett, Greenville, S. C.  
Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N.C.  
Benton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

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ROLL LEATHER FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

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We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

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### PAUL B. EATON

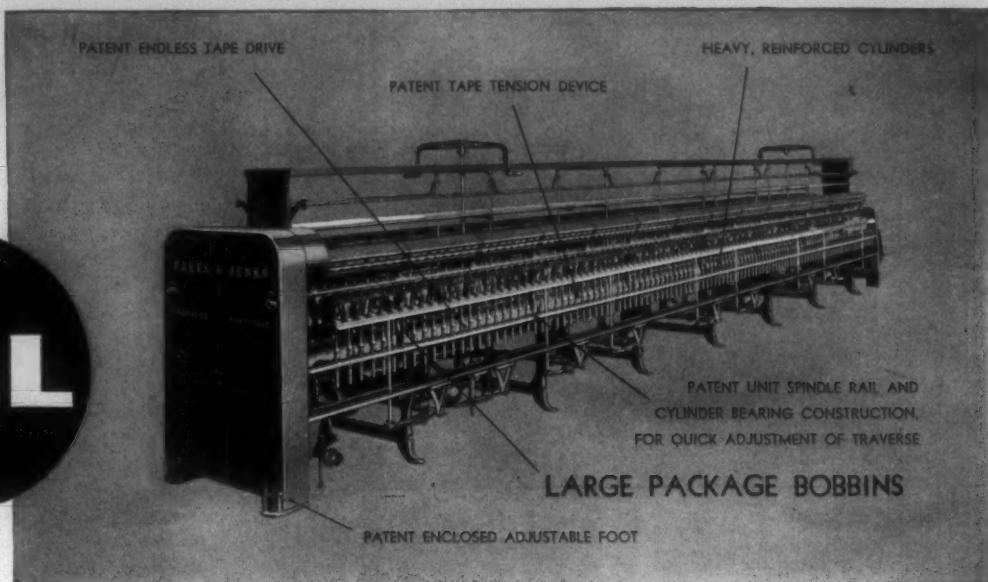
Registered Patent Attorney

Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797

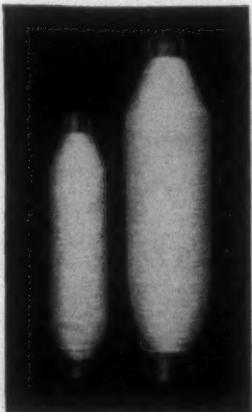
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Obtain



**the advantages of modern spinning, which only  
F & J Large Package Frames can give**



LARGE BOBBINS are only one of several outstanding production advantages of the Fales & Jenks Spinning Frame. Today, more than ever, you need frames that: 1. Can run at very high speeds. 2. Can be quickly changed to suit varying numbers and twists of yarn. Today's F & J Frame meets these requirements as does no other frame. ¶ A 1930 improvement, which cannot be obtained in any other make of frame, is our Patent Endless Tape Drive. This one-piece tape is the smoothest running you ever saw, just what has been needed to assure steady spindle operation at the very highest speeds. Incidentally you can put it on in a few seconds because there's no splicing. ¶ With this new drive, you can reverse the twist of the yarn by merely reversing the motor switch and jack gear—a mighty useful feature. ¶ Then there's our patented Unit Spindle Rail Construction. Briefly, it means this: that you can completely change the traverse to suit finer or coarser work and have the frame running again within two hours. This is extremely important to mills spinning a range of numbers—and no other make of frame possesses this quick-change feature.

Make up your mind that when you install new frames, you will obtain ALL the advantages of modern spinning, which only F & J Large Package Frames can give. Further details cheerfully mailed to you upon request.

Ordinary full bobbin at left compared with  
F & J Large Package double-capacity bobbin.

Export Office: Pawtucket, R. I.      Southern Offices: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

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MACHINE & PRESS CO., INC.

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**FALES & JENKS**

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**EASTON & BURNHAM**

Spooling, Warping and Winding Machinery  
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

MACHINE  
COMPANY

( Cotton Preparatory Machinery from Bale to Loom )



stocks decreasing and unfilled orders increasing. Unfilled orders are now about equal to stocks of goods in the hands of mills. The combined effect of this is to produce a more cheerful feeling in textile circles. A state of affairs more nearly approaching stability should result.

"It should be kept in mind, however, that even with a decided improvement in trade and a large increase over the present rate of consumption, the total consumption for the season is not likely to run as high as 13,500,000 bales. With a crop of 14,500,000, plus a carryover of 6,000,000 bales, the surplus at the end of the season will be in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 bales, or 1,000,000 over the end of July, 1930.

"With the outlook for trade improvement, we do not believe that this moderately unfavorable statistical position justifies expectation for a drastic further decline. It would seem, however, that the assurance of abundance, even in the face of increased demand, places the hope for materially higher prices clearly up to an acreage reduction that will put prospective supply assuredly on a scarcity basis. Until this assurance is forthcoming, we think the market will be a trading affair, governed largely by technical conditions and outside developments."

### Improved Rayon Spindle Motor Announced By General Electric

A new improved spindle motor for high speed rayon pot-spinning has been announced by the General Electric Company. The motors are available in three sizes depending upon the required load and operating speeds and are liberally rated. They operate successfully at speeds as high as 10,000 r.p.m.

The new motor is a high-frequency, three-phase, vertical, ball bearing, induction motor of simple, sturdy construction. It is totally enclosed in a heavy cast frame designed to protect the working parts from possible injury from dripping acid. The frame is coated with an acid-resisting finish and a textolite deflector prevents acid from entering the top of the motor. The rotor is of indestructible cast construction and the stator windings are impregnated with acid-resisting varnish. Large oil reservoirs and filtration of the oil within the motor obviate the necessity of frequent lubrication and assure bearing durability.

The leads, which are brought out at the side of the stator frames, are protected from acid and are either of the three-conductor rubber-covered type or the frame is provided with fittings for plug connection.

The shaft is of high grade, heat-treated alloy steel, and is proportioned to operate well away from its critical speed. Specially selected ball bearings are supplied above and below the rotor and a special step bearing at the end of the shaft takes care of the thrust. The lubricating system provides a continuous flow of atomized oil to the ball bearings. A large outer reservoir insures proper lubrication over long periods of time, without the addition of new oil. The oil flows slowly from the outer chamber to the small inner chamber, through a felt ring which retards the flow and acts as a filter. From the small inner chamber it is pumped in the form of vapor directly on the bearing. The vapor condenses above the bearing and the excess drains back into the outer chamber.

A resilient washer is located between the bottom of the motor and the mounting rail, and a large stud and locking nut conveniently clamp the motor to the rail. The resilient washer damps the vibration from the rail to the motor, and also provides a flexible mounting for the motor, of value when passing through critical speed.



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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Direct Factory Representatives in the South  
SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.

## CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

Manufactured by

CLINTON CORN SYRUP REFINING  
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CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

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Incorporated

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### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

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St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati		Minneapolis

### Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

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Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods business was lighter last week than during the past several weeks. Prices showed a weakness in some quarters, but as a whole the market was steady. Gray goods are well under order following recent large covering and buyers appear to watch the market at present rather than place further large commitments. The erratic trend of cotton has helped slow up the demand.

The wash goods business continues generally slow and buyers hesitate about making spring commitments at the present time. The movement of part-wool and cotton blankets is less active and an unusually large amount of business has been done in the goods of a domestic and fancy character, packaged for the holiday trade. Heavy goods continue quiet. More tire fabric production is under way and more sales have recently been made on wide cloths to be converted for automobile purposes. The demand for cotton duck is still very moderate.

In print cloths the 80 square 4-yard were 8 cents for spots and November, 7½ cents for December and 7¾ cents for January-March. Little interest was shown. The 72x76s, stronger than some other cloths, were steady at 7½ cents. First hands offered 39-inch 68x72s at 6½ cents, but second hands were sellers at 6¼ cents. Previously second hand sales had been made 1-16 cent higher. For 38½-inch 64x60s 5½ cents was the market at the close of the week for any delivery.

Combed cotton fabrics were in further moderate demand in the fine goods markets. All cotton fancies and novelties were reported taking a larger part in current business, and further demands for such staples as lawns, broadcloths and voiles developed. There were reports of a sale of 5,000 pieces of cotton voiles, and also of some better quantities of combed broadcloths. Rayon cloths continued slow, Worth Street merchants reporting very light demand at the moment except for some lining descriptions and a few novelties. Silk and cottons continued quiet with prices unchanged.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4½
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12½
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15

### Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.  
New York City

## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—A fair amount of yarn business was done during the week, although trading was slowed down by the trend of cotton prices and the uncertainty among yarn consumers. Most trading was limited to small lots for prompt delivery, few buyers being willing to trade far ahead. There was some shading of prices, but spinners insist that the amount of yarn moved at concessions was very small.

Reports were to the effect that insulators were most largely interested and covered on quantities that hardly compare with what had gone on before. Inquiries for up to several hundred thousand pounds were observed and a limited number of them developed into business at what were described as firm prices.

Knitters have done fairly well by spinners. They ordered quantities from 5,000 to 25,000 pounds and also several came in for larger amounts. Practically all of the business represented spot and nearby shipments at prices to indicate a steady primary situation. When the market attracts them others indicate they will be on hand with larger orders and up to several million pounds have been called for to be delivered through 1931, if placed.

The lace trade ordered several lots and the weaving section made nominal demands on spinners. From carpet mills less than the customary amount of small orders developed, a number finding business in this section practically extinct. A similar state of quiet ruled in connection with the tapestry trade from which inquiries came and little more. The New York market got little response from narrow fabric producers and not much either from those who make mops, nets or golf course green fabrics.

Among the weavers purchasing has been confined to the tapestry and tape mills and the men's wear concerns largely. The carpet division is extremely dull and there has been no definite buying movement on insulating yarns.

4s to 8s	20½a	Southern Two-Ply Warps.
Southern Single Skeins.		8s to 10s 22 a 22½
10s 21 a		12s 22½ a 23
12s 21½ a		14s 23 a 23½
14s 22 a		16s 23½ a 24
16s 22½ a		20s 24 a
20s 23 a		24s 26½ a 27
24s 26 a		26s 27½ a 28
26s 27 a		30s 28½ a 29
30s 28 a		10s 37 a
Southern Single Warps.		
8s to 10s 21 a 21½		8s 21 a
12s 21½ a 22		10s 21½ a 22
14s 22 a 22½		12s 22 a 22½
16s 22½ a 23		14s 22½ a 23
20s 23 a 23½		16s 23 a
26s 27½ a		18s 23 a 23½
30s 28½ a		20s 23½ a 24
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.		22s 24 a 24½
8s 21 a		24s 25 a 25½
10s 21½ a 22		26s 26 a 26½
12s 22 a 22½		30s 28½ a 29
14s 22½ a 23		40s 36 a
16s 23 a		30s dbl. carded 33 a 33½
20s 23½ a		30s tying in 27½ a 28
24s 26 a		
26s 27½ a		Carpet Yarns.
30s 28½ a		8s and 9s white warp
40s 36 a		twist 20 a 21
		8s tinged tubes 18 a
		8s part waste 17 a 18

## CATLIN YARN COMPANY

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

SOUTHERN OFFICE:

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

**DURENE**  
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In all numbers. Supplied in cones, tubes, springs, skeins and warps; in natural, gassed, bleached and dyed.

## American Yarn & Processing Co.

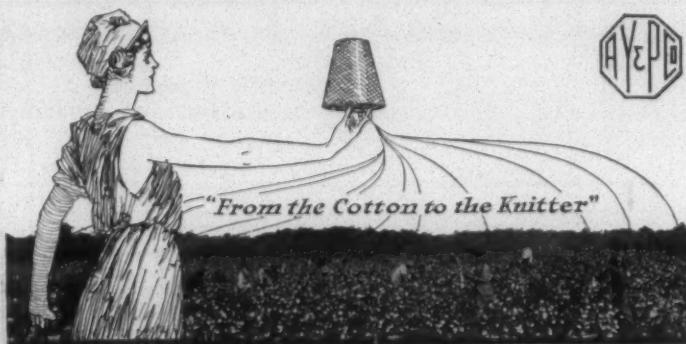
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Mount Holly, North Carolina

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## Single and Ply Yarns

Unexcelled quality and service. No orders too small or too large for prompt execution.



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5,000 used Nickel or Nickelled Brass, six-inch, Franklin Process Springs, "R," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Can install and operate a simple accurate method of predetermining the costs of various yarns and fabrics. Excellent references. Address "Costs," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.  
**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

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are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

## RODNEY HUNT

**Textile Wet Finishing Machinery  
Water Power Equipment  
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber**

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY  
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### "A Man Without a Friend"

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18 West Fourth St.

Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.

## Cotton Pooled in South at New Peak

Washington.—More cotton is being pooled in the South than ever before, the total quantity being handled co-operatively being far in excess of the expectations of association managers or members of the Federal Farm Board.

Up to November 5, 1,401,000 bales had been pooled compared with 420,000 bales to the same date in 1929 and with 363,000 bales in 1928. In other words, the cotton farmers this season have pooled more than three times as much cotton as they handled that way last year and more than four times as much as was pooled two years ago.

The largest quantity has been pooled by Texas farmers, 430,000 bales, with Georgia, ranking second, Alabama third, and Oklahoma fourth.

The American Cotton Co-operative Association, the central marketing agency for the State co-operative, is relieving the State co-operative associations, which own the central agency, of the responsibility of transporting, warehousing, invoicing, insuring, classing and selling the crop, which change has resulted in material savings in the carrying charges to the State associations and their individual members.

The co-operative also are operating their usual optional pools and in these special pools the advance is 10 per cent to 15 per cent less than that on cotton placed in the annual pool.

## Cotton Piece Goods for Holiday Trade

Novel ways to feature cotton piece goods in Christmas retail trade are presented in a special bulletin of holiday suggestions which has just been prepared by the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Copies of this bulletin are being sent to piece goods buyers, merchandise managers, advertising managers and stylists of retail stores throughout the United States. A similar edition is being sent to home economics teachers, home demonstration agents and leaders of consumer groups interested in home sewing.

Suggestions for personal and individual gifts, toys and furnishings for the home that can be made of cotton are illustrated in great variety. Types of material and patterns to be used are also specified.

## Factory Output Sets New Record

Washington. — American manufacturers reached the highest point in production in 1928 of any previous year in history, producing goods valued at \$68,000,000,000, the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, announced. The history and romance of the American manufacturing industry are written in this record, which shows American aggressiveness battling against adversity, as factories are pushed to all parts of the United States and foreign trade is promoted by the opening of new markets, it was stated at the Bureau.

Wages paid out in the course of 1929 were higher than in 1919 or 1927, although there were fewer wage earners last year and fewer establishments than in 1919, according to the statement.

### RECORDS FROM 1849

Further information made available by the bureau of the census follows:

The American manufacturers passed their previous high mark for value of production last year, when the total was the largest ever reached since the records began in 1849. In that first year of the census of manufacturers the producers of this country made commodities that totaled somewhat more than \$1,000,000,000 and during the 80-year period since then, the value of these products has steadily grown until last year when it reached and passed the \$68,000,000,000 mark.

Until the beginning of this century, records were kept on all goods made in this country, but the growth was increasing to such an extent that it was deemed advisable to eliminate the hand and neighborhood trades. Included in these trades was the production of such commodities as custom-tailored clothes, custom-made boots and shoes, articles made by carpentry. These trades have not been included up to 1900 but since then they have been eliminated. This change required the taking of two figures for 1899, one which would be comparable to future years.

### HIGH MARK IN 1919

The figure comparable to years prior to 1899 showed that the value of the products was approximately \$13,000,000,000, but the figure which is comparable to the years since 1900 was about only \$11,000,000. In 1919, a high mark was reached, the figure for that year being approximately \$62,000,000,000. This figure, however, declined to less than \$43,000,000,000 within the next few years, only to recover and barely pass the 1919 figure in 1925.

There were fewer establishments last year than in 1919, though considerably more than in 1927, and the wages paid out were higher than in either 1919 or 1927. There were, though, fewer wage-earners last year than in 1919. The cost of materials was higher than in the preceding years, while the value added by manufacture was naturally more than before.

Because of the substantial decline in wholesale prices between 1919 and 1929, the rate of increase in value of products does not reflect the true increase in production during the 10-year period. The total value of the products is the value at f. o. b. factory prices.

## NEUTRASOL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

41 Park Row

New York

### TEXTILE OILS and SIZINGS

Southern Representative:

L. M. Bowes, Cutter Building, Charlotte, N. C.

## UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

### Textile Winding Machinery

#### Southern Offices

Charlotte, N. C.  
Frederick Jackson  
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Atlanta, Ga.  
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Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



"Where Quality Counts"

### U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.  
WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN  
Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"  
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against Interruptions and Delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—  
Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.  
FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—  
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

## BARBER-COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS HIGH SPEED WARPERS WARP TYING MACHINES WARP DRAWING MACHINES HAND KNOTTERS

### BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant  
Framingham, Mass. ROCKFORD, ILL., U. S. A. Greenville, S. C.

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.



Reg. U. S. P. O.

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

**WANT** position as carder or spinner or both. Seven years experience as second hand and five as overseer. Best references. No. 5777.

**WANT** position as overseer spinning or as assistant in large mill. Experienced and strictly sober. Will go anywhere in the South. References. No. 5778.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. 20 years experience on plain and fancy weaves. I. C. S. graduate. No. 5779.

**WANT** position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced on plain weaves, carding and spinning. 15 years experience as overseer and superintendent. I. C. S. graduate. References. No. 5780.

**WANT** position as overseer spinning, spooling, warping, winding. Experienced on carded and combed yarns. 14 years with one company. Efficient, sober, reliable and available. Best references. No. 5781.

**WANT** position as overseer spinning or as second hand, in large mill. Four years with Beaumont Mills, Spartanburg. Four at Gaffney, over three at Reidsville, N. C. Familiar with yarns up to 48s. Refer to my employers. No. 5782.

**WANT** position as overseer carding and spinning. Experienced on white and colored work, coarse or fine. Best references as to character and ability. No. 5783.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving. Ten years on a wide variety of goods. Familiar with wide and narrow looms. References. No. 5784.

**WANT** position as plain weaver. Age 37. 15 years as overseer. Married. Go anywhere if there are good schools and churches. No. 5785.

**WANT** position as spinner, spooler, twister, winder. Married. 17 years with present company. Good manager help. Would accept position as second hand in large mill if pay is right. No. 5786.

**WANT** position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on two and four harness goods, plain white and colored, any numbers. No. 5787.

**WANT** position as carder or spinner, or both, or as second hand in large mill. Want a day job. Age 33. Three years on present job as carder and spinner. Married, good references. No. 5788.

**WANT** position as master mechanic. Age 36. 12 years experience. No. 5789.

**WANT** position as stenographer, shipping or general office work. Lady of 12 years experience on present textile job. Best references. No. 5790.

**WANT** position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man. Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

**WANT** position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

**WANT** position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

**WANT** position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

**WANT** position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

**WANT** position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

**WANT** position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

**WANT** position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

**WANT** position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

**WANT** position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

**WANT** position as overseer cloth room or supply clerk. 15 years experience as cloth room overseer, and 5 years as supply clerk. Age 43. All past and present employers as reference. No. 5802.

**WANT** position as bookkeeper, paymaster or cost accountant. 10 years experience in cotton mill office. Age 30. Married, and best references. No. 5803.

**WANT** position as master mechanic. Experienced mill man. Good draftsman. Present employers as reference. No. 5804.

**WANT** position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Carding preferred. Experienced and best references. No. 5805.

**WANT** position as superintendent. Textile graduate. Over six years experience as superintendent and designer. References the best. No. 5806.

**WANT** position as superintendent, carded and combed yarns. Experienced, reliable, and best references. No. 5807.

**WANT** position as superintendent of a small mill, or as overseer carding or master mechanic in large mill. Age 36, married, reliable and experienced on plain and dobby work. No. 5808.

**WANT** position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, spooling and winding. Experienced, qualified and able. A hard worker and will go anywhere. Investigation welcome and appreciated. No. 5809.

**WANT** position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on plain, jacquard, dobby and fancies of all kinds. Textile graduate with nine years experience as overseer and superintendent. Age 39, strictly sober. Married and best of references. No. 5810.

**WANT** position as overseer cloth room. Age 30. Nine years experience on plain, and fancies, cotton and rayon. Married. Now employed. Best of references. No. 5811.

### Carolina Garments

#### To Be Seen at Show

Kinston, N. C.—Garments made in North Carolina will be exhibited in a style show here the night of November 28. It will be sponsored by the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce. The show will be held in the ball room of the Hotel Kinston, and will be followed by a dinner at which products of North Carolina farms will be served.

Cash prizes ranging from \$5 to \$25 will be awarded three young women making the best appearance in garments made in the State. Every town in the section will be invited to send as many contestants as it wishes. They must be 16 years of age or older. The dinner will be a Dutch treat affair. Plans are being made to feed 200. The menu will be appropriate to Thanksgiving.

Music at the dinner will be furnished by Eastern Carolina band. A number of instrumentalists and vocalists are expected to take part in the program. J. Paul Frizzelle, of Snow Hill, judge-elected of the Fifth District and president of the Chamber of Commerce, will be toastmaster.

### Industrial Rayon

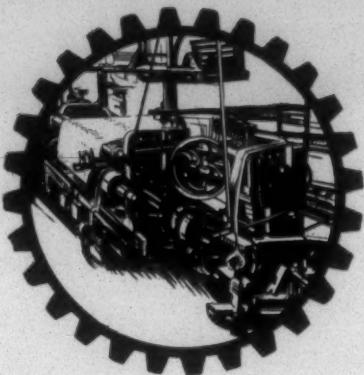
#### May Go On a Cash

#### Dividend Basis

Industrial Rayon Corporation may go on a cash dividend basis, it is rumored in financial circles, this report preceding a meeting of the directors of the organization which is to be held on November 11, at which time the placing of the stock on a dividend basis will be considered.

### Cotton Fabrics and Their Uses

What is cotton used for? This question is answered in detail in the revised and enlarged edition of Cotton Fabrics and Their Uses, just issued by the Textile Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which shows graphically the great variety and multiplicity of articles where cotton finds application. The pamphlet gives a large list of cotton fabrics together with the uses of each fabric and a list of articles made of cotton cloth together with the kind of cloth used as well as a general list of uses for cotton fabrics irrespective of the kind of fabric. It will prove a valuable reference to anyone interested in cotton or cotton fabrics. Copies may be obtained, free of charge, from the Textile Division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or



## The Mill Engineer's "All Around Lubricant"

In the highly specialized field of mill lubrication "Standard" Atlantic Red Oil may well be called an all around lubricant. It is an ideal oil for general mill use. "Standard" Atlantic Red Oil has been refined to secure special lubricating

qualities adapting it for use in plain bearings throughout your mill. As a general lubricant it introduces a factor of safety into mill operation which keeps down operating and maintenance costs.

### "Standard" Mill Lubricants are the most economical

"STANDARD" Spindle Oil — Spindles  
 "STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil — Electric Motors  
 "STANDARD" Ario Compressor Oil — Air Compressors  
 "STANDARD" Motor Oil & Greases — Trucks  
 "STANDARD" Belt Dressing — Leather Belts

"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant and "STANDARD" Loom Oil  
 "STANDARD" Atlantic Red Oil  
 "STANDARD" Turbine Oil  
 "STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil

— Looms  
 — Comb Boxes  
 — Turbines  
 — Steam Cylinders

*A complete line of oils for mill lubrication*

# "STANDARD" LUBRICANTS



### Have Half- Used Rings Refinished



WHEN one side of a double flange ring has been used for several years, the idle underside becomes somewhat rusted and rough. Before you attempt to turn the ring over and use the other side, it should be refinished. We do this for a reasonable cost, and it contributes so much to easy starting that it is really a great economy. Write us, sending sample of your rings and stating quantity and we will quote prices on refinishng the unused flange.

**Whitinsville (Mass.)  
SPINNING RING CO.**

### The Fibres Must Be Right

if carding, combing and spinning operations are to result in a fine quality of yarn.

Wool scouring operations with the

**Wyandotte**  
*Quality and Service*  
**Textile Alkalies**

insure a fibre that is straight and with its natural life, elasticity, and resiliency unimpaired.



Ask your supply man for  
**"WYANDOTTE"**

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

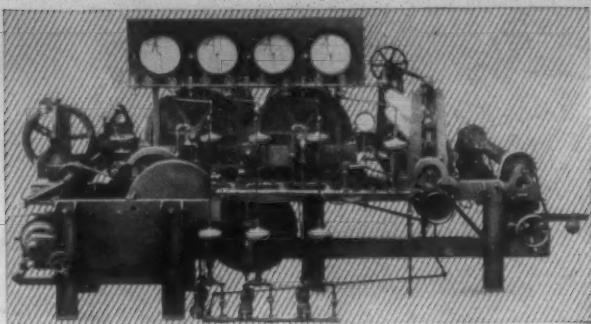
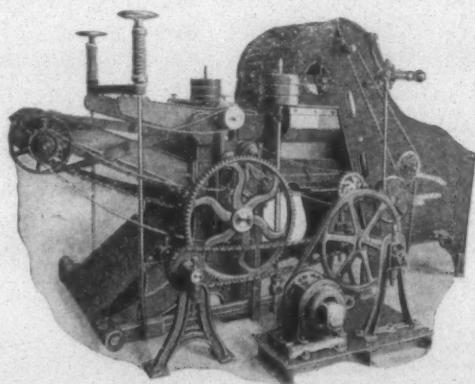


Illustration shows sizer equipped with new Automatic Temperature Control and High Pressure 3-Roll Quetsch.

## The Johnson Improved Warp-Sizer



### Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

### C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.

Graniteville, Mass.

Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
and Yarn Conditioning Machines

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

## Why do Yarn Manufacturers Recommend the JOHNSON?

The reason the Johnson Warp Sizer is recommended by leading manufacturers of rayon yarns is that they realize that defects are caused more in the sizing of warps than during any other step in the manufacture of the fabric.

For this reason, they advocate the use of this machine, knowing that if there is anything in the way of improvements in warp sizing, the "Johnson" will have it.

They realize this machine represents the crystalized thought and experience of skilled engineers who are continually working to help the manufacturer improve his product, and produce the best quality at the lowest cost.

### CHARLES B. JOHNSON

10 Ramapo Ave. Paterson, N. J.

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CAROLINA SPECIALTY CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

JOSEPH BARNES

New Bedford, Mass.

TEXTILE ACCESSORIES, LIMITED

Manchester, England

ELBROOK, INC.

Shanghai, China

1866

1930

*There is But One Best in Everything*

## "Tuffer" Card Clothing

You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

*Once tried, always used*

## Howard Bros. Manufacturing Company

*Established 1866*

Home Office and Factory, Worcester, Mass.

#### Branches:

Atlanta, Ga. (Factory)

Philadelphia, Pa.

# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NOVEMBER 20, 1930

## News of the Mill Villages

### MARION, N. C.

#### Marion Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

November 4th being election day, Marion Mill closed down in order to give the voters ample time to work and cast their ballots for their favorites. Sheriff Oscar F. Adkins was re-elected by a substantial majority showing the confidence that was placed in him as a fearless and judicial officer. The majority he received at the Marion and Clinchfield Mills, was outstanding and proved beyond a doubt that the operatives of these two plants are determined to be loyal and law-abiding, and to work in harmony with their respective employers. No disorders occurred to add color to a very rainy day.

Mr. Ed Mask, one of our good loom fixers and his mother, Mrs. Anna Mask, and a fine weaver, visited recently Mr. Floyd W. (Dick) Bradley's mother near Asheville. Mrs. Bradley, mother of our weave room overseer, has been seriously sick for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Claud Vess were visiting in Asheville recently.

Misses Inez and Vernie Epps, and Gladys Hall, three Marion Mill beauties, and Messrs. Bernard Fender and Franklin Justice, prominent sports, were on a pleasure trip to Lake Tahoma last week.

Messrs. C. C. Whitaker, Cecil Vess, Ginyard Davis and Charles Knighton were on a pleasure trip to Asheville, November 8th. Mr. Whitaker owns a big car now and the girls are smiling.

Mr. William Fender, father of Mr. Garfield Fender, died suddenly here Tuesday evening while on a visit to his son. His remains was carried back to his home in Madison county for interment. The loved ones have our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. J. W. (Jim) Rogers, day spinner and wife; Mr. R. A. Moore, night spinner and son Belvin, and Mr. C. C.

Whitaker took in the Fair at Spartanburg recently. The exhibits were said to be fine. Mr. Moore states that some of the hogs were so big and fat that you had to punch them with a stick to see which end their heads were on.

Rev. J. H. Strickland (Methodist) has again been returned to the pastorate of Marion Mills Methodist church. Brother Strickland is doing a noble work here and has endeared himself to a host of folks who are delighted to have him come back.

The "rabbit law" is out the 20th, and arrangements are already being made for the hunting season, so the little fellows had better stay closely hidden. Mr. Lloyd Toney can't hardly wait to shoulder his gun and start out

#### ACCEPTANCE OF RESPONSIBILITIES

*Life is the acceptance of responsibilities or their evasion; it is a business of meeting obligations or avoiding them. To every man the choice is continually being offered and by the manner of his choosing you may fairly measure him.—Ben Ames Williams.*

with old Ring and Jim to get him a supply of winter meat.

Good luck to the Bulletin, Home Section and Aunt Becky.

#### HELPSON.

**Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.**

#### SPARTANBURG, S. C.

#### Saxon Mill

Messrs. S. J. Bishop and son Roy, spent Sunday with Mr. Carl Bishop of Greenville.

Mrs. "Bun" Caldwell and children of Drayton spent Saturday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beville, of Front street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Burnett and children of Spartanburg, visited her sister, Mrs. John Burgess, Friday night.

Mr. Troy Horton of Gramling spent last week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Horton.

Mr. and Mrs. Rob Gossett and children of Spartanburg, visited his brother, Mack Gossett, Sunday afternoon.

Misses Myrtle Bryce and Jaunita Ernest, Mr. and Mrs. Zeb Robertson and son Horace, spent Sunday at Pau-line.

Mrs. Ada Cartee of Jackson, visited her daughter, Mrs. Carl Walker, Saturday.

Miss Pearl Kirby spent last week-end with her parents at Beaumont.

Mrs. George Allen and children of Drayton spent Saturday night with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Loftis.

Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Russum and children of Beaumont, were visiting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Burgess, Saturday night.

Mrs. J. D. Sims visited her sister on Front street Tuesday night.

Mrs. Elmore Jackson and son Lester, visited her sister, Mr. Pack, Sunday at Beaumont.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lemaster, of Fairmont, visited relatives here on Sunday.

Mr. G. O. Teague and son, Oswald, visited relatives in Laurens, the past week-end.

Mrs. G. D. Lovelace spent last week-end.

Mrs. G. D. Lovelace spent last week-end with her mother, Mrs. Blackwell, of Inman.

The members of the young men and young ladies' Sunday School classes are planning for a fruit supper Saturday night.

Miss Elsie Bates won first place on a quilt top at the Fair. Miss Nine Shirley won second place.

**Read the Home Section—then pass it along.**

## Becky Ann's Own Page

### WIVES

One could draw many interesting lessons from the recent biography of the great English barrister, Sir. Edward Marshall Hall.

For instance, it furnishes a striking commentary on the difference between our methods and the English method of administering justice. Sir Edward appeared in most of the celebrated trials of his time. Any one of them would have dragged on for weeks over here. The longest of them lasted only eleven days in England. A majority were wound up in less than a week.

We are ahead of the English in most departments of modern business. We are even with them in medicine, in science, and perhaps, in literature. In the law we are woefully, shamefully and inexplicably behind.

But at the moment I am more interested in one very human little incident in Sir Edward's life which occupies only a paragraph, and was perhaps overlooked by most readers.

He had just been elected to Parliament and had prepared a speech with which he hoped to dazzle the House and make his reputation. Again and again during the long night session he tried to catch the Speaker's eye, but each time he was overlooked in favor of some older member. So he went home with the speech still undelivered, its ringing sentences still ringing in his head.

There in bed lay his little wife, who had been asleep for hours. But Sir Edward, so much disappointed and so on fire with his own oratory, could not let her sleep. Forthwith he woke her up and insisted that she listen to the whole long speech.

Is there any wife in the world to whom something of the same sort has not happened?

I knew personally one of the leading men of the last generation. For years he had gone home every evening and—detail by detail—told his wife the whole story of the proceedings of the day; what he did, what he said, and what other men had done and said to him. When she died at a ripe old age, the husband seemed organically sound and good for another ten years at least. Yet he followed her to the grave within a few months. Life had no more zest for him. He had lost his audience.

Go into a restaurant and watch the couples at their meal. See the man expanding under the encouraging smiles of a girl, talking along and showing what a great fellow he is. And she, asking questions which are much dumber than they need to be, deliberately concealing her own wisdom in order to make him appear the wiser.

They are a great invention, these women, and particularly those of them who do us the honor to become our wives. Whenever any one tells me that, with the increasing wealth of the country, the wives are growing more idle, I contend that they still earn their living handsomely.

And would continue to earn it even if they had to do nothing but listen to us talk.—Exchange.

### MONAGHAN HAS FAIR

Greenville, S. C.—The community Fair held at the Monaghan Mill Young Men's Christian Association on October 31st and November 1st, proved to be the largest of its kind ever held in the community, and brought comments from many outsiders that it was the largest and best display in a fair line that has been witnessed by many people. The fair was promoted by the Monaghan community, for the Monaghan people, under the direction of Jesse D. Brown, secretary of the Monaghan Y. M. C. A., as general chairman. Assisting in the different departments were Mrs. Wham, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Henderson, in the display of relics. Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Shedd, and Mrs. Holder in the canning department. Mrs. Hendrix, Miss Foster, Mrs. Brown, fancy work. Mrs. Chaney, Mrs. Coleman and Mrs. Anderson, flowers. Mrs. Jolly, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Granger, in cooking, and Mrs. Keller, Mrs. Gambrell and Mrs. Shepherd in quilting.

Besides these active committees, the Monaghan Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches as well as the Monaghan mill store, Junior Order, Wade H. Ligon and others were represented by well displayed booths. The Monaghan Mill had a large display of mill goods and work from the different departments of the mill. So great a success was the fair that officials plan to hold such an event every two years. Over two thousand people visited the displays and fair during the two days it was held.

Prize winners in each exhibit were:

1st place, cut flowers, Mrs. S. W. Jolly.

2nd place, cut flowers, Mrs. C. A. Granger.

1st place, potted plants, Mrs. S. W. Jolly.

2nd place, potted plants, Mrs. E. E. Sheed.

1st collection canned goods, Mrs. Dena Wilson.

1st collection vegetables, Master George Coleman.

1st mixed collection canned goods and vegetables, Lee Pitman.

1st prize, relics, ladies, Mrs. Fred Ross.

1st prize, best pen chickens, C. C. Townsend.

1st best cow, K. V. Henderson.

1st best quilt, Mrs. Olive R. Brown.

1st best cake, Mrs. J. H. Oulla.

2nd best cake, Mrs. Suda Barksdale.

3rd best cake, Mrs. C. A. Granger.

1st best biscuits, Mrs. H. S. Chaney.

2nd best biscuits, Mrs. W. R. Cason.

3rd best biscuits, Mrs. S. W. Jolly.

1st best pie, Mrs. K. V. Henderson.

2nd best pie, Mrs. S. C. Cook.

3rd best pie, Mrs. C. A. Granger.

1st best rolls, Mrs. W. R. Cason.

2nd best rolls, Mrs. Suda Barksdale.

3rd best rolls, Miss Carrie Ward.

1st best piece needle work, Mrs. Olive R. Brown.

2nd best piece needle work, Mrs. Olive R. Brown.

Best piece sewing, Miss Miriam West.

A silver loving cup, offered for the most healthy boy during the fair, was won by Genell Hughes.

A prize for the most exhibits was won by Mrs. C. A. Granger.

During the fair a cotton dress show was held for the little girls of the community, and winners in this event were: 1st place, Ruth Busbee; 2nd place, Mary Jolly; 3rd place, Prunett Patton.

### GREENSBORO, N. C.

#### White Oak News

Mr. and Mrs. John Foust and family and Mrs. B. Thomas and Rachel Houston spent Sunday in Reidsville and Wentworth.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Loman and Mrs. Mrs. W. O. Leonard and son, Junior, spent Sunday in Reidsville.

Mrs. Hattie Lowey and two children, Doris and Horace, spent the week-end at the children's home at Clayton.

Miss Dovie Hayworth and Russell McKinney delightfully entertained their rooms with a Halloween party Friday afternoon at the Welfare building. Everyone came dressed in Halloween costumes. Everyone went home saying they had a wonderful time.

Mr. and Mrs. Vance Trollinger and family and Miss Margaret Dickerson spent the week-end in Concord.

The True Blue class of Carraway Memorial church enjoyed a Halloween party at the Welfare building Saturday evening. Many games were played and then everyone went into the dining room where a table with a large number of things to eat were served.

Misses Margaret Stutts, and Jewel Yates entertained a large number of friends at the home of Miss Yates Saturday evening. Various games

November 20, 1930

## HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

were led by Brent Angel. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foust, of Danville, Va., are spending some time in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Plybon, Jr., of Raleigh, and Mrs. Kermit Austin, of Raleigh, were guests of Miss Helen Plybon last Friday evening at the Nurses' Home.

Mrs. Ross Matheson, of Taylorsville, was a recent visitor in the village.

Mr. John Garner visited friends at Reidsville, Sunday.

Mesdames G. E. Gardner, W. B. Thacker, R. L. Yates and G. B. Ward spent Thursday at Burlington as delegates to Parent-Teacher district meeting.

Miss Carrie Scott, of Danville, Va., is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Gardner on 17th street, and her aunt, Mrs. Nettie Gardner Frazier.

Mr. and Mrs. William Idol, of Mebane, and Mr. and Mrs. John Idol, of Burlington, spent Sunday in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bradshaw, of Graham, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Turner at White Oak hotel.

Mr. John D. Lumsford, of Danville, Va., spent a few hours Friday with his sister, Mrs. B. A. Gardner.

Mesdames G. W. Foster, of Bessemer, and Baxter Poole, of Greensboro, spent Tuesday with Mrs. F. Blackmon.

Ms. G. E. Lineberry and son, Mr. L. Lineberry, and Mrs. Robert Lineberry and daughter, Helen, visited relatives at the hospital in High Point, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Hinshaw and children, of Bessemer, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. J. T. Amos.

Rev. J. C. McGregor, of Roxboro, is visiting Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Coley.

Rev. J. S. Gibbs and family, of Mt. Pleasant, is spending the week with Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Bradley.

### ARCADIA, S. C.

Rev. J. H. Howard, the new Missionary Baptist pastor, preached two fine sermons to large congregations, Sunday.

Misses Lucille Morgan, and Kate Love were visiting Mrs. Clara Mae Badley Sunday afternoon.

Misses Ruth Hope and Kathrynne Bogan spent Friday night with Miss Helen Osborne.

Mr. Howard Mason was the afternoon guest of Miss Irene Smith, on Sunday.

Mrs. H. P. Wheeler of Campobello is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. J. O. Caldwell.

Mrs. I. C. Whitlock was visiting his parents at Tucapau, Sunday afternoon.

Miss Verna Whitlock was visiting Miss Etrula Hughes, Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Erea Lester and daughter, Edith, were visiting Mr. C. W. Gossett, Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Garvin Sizemore announce the birth of a fine baby girl, born October 27th.

Mrs. Dunnahoo was visiting Mrs. Pope Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Bob Ingle is on the sick list but glad to report he is recuperating.

### CONCORD, N. C.

#### News From Gibson Mill

Ira Verble spent Saturday in Durham.

Mr. Watson Barr spent Sunday in Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stewart spent Sunday in Charlotte.

Nina Jeanne Hinson is improving after a brief illness.

Mr. Edd Carver and Helen Sherrill and Miss Addie Carver spent the week-end in Hillsboro visiting friends.

Mr. J. S. Verble and Larence Verble spent Sunday in Charlotte.

Miss Gladys Watts of Watts Cross Roads, visited her sister Mrs. Reade Brown, Sunday.

Mrs. S. C. Carriker who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Forrest Leigh, has returned to her home in Lando, S. C.

Mrs. W. P. Robertson has returned to her home from Roanoke, Va., where she was called by the death of her mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Johnson spent Sunday in Charlotte.

Kathleen Verble spent Sunday with Mrs. Marvin Verble at Hartsell Mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hines and children and Mrs. Annie Hearne spent Sunday in Greensboro visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bosworth.

M. and Mrs. G. C. Roberts and son, Billy, and Mrs. B. L. Roberts visited in Rowan, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Beaver visited Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jenkins in Taylorsville, Sunday.

Mrs. J. S. Verble and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mauldin at the Hartsell Mill.

Mrs. C. L. Hisenheimer was hostess Saturday evening from 3 to 5 o'clock in honor of her daughter Helen's ninth birthday. Sixteen friends called. Ice cream and cake were enjoyed. A good time was had by all.

Rev. G. L. Wilkinson has accepted a pastorate at Shepards, N. C. We wish him success in his new work.

Mrs. James Bruton who has been visiting relatives in Arizona has returned to his home.

### CARROLLTON, GA.

#### Caroline News

Good morning Aunt Becky. How are you? Yes, the "Zeb" family still maintains a fine appetite.

Among those to attend the Greenville Show at Greenville, S. C., were Mr. P. L. Shaefer and wife, and Miss Caroline Boykin (our mill has the honor of being the namesake of Miss Boykin). Johnnie Holloway also attended the show at Greenville. Of course, the grown-ups had to stay at home and work while the children went to the show.

Mr. P. L. Shaefer went to Cartersville on business one day last week.

Mr. E. J. Walden made a trip to Tuscaloosa, Ala., last week-end.

M. Ambrose Arrington; "Dad," we all call him, visited relatives in Aniston, Ala., during the past week-end.

Mr. H. E. Overcash is our new night second in spinning and spooling. We all welcome you Harvey!

We are glad to report that the little son of Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Shiflett is much improved after an attack of scarlet fever.

Yes, we are still on full time, day and night, with an abundance of help.

Mr. J. H. Edwards, overseer of spinning at Number one Mandeville Mills, spent Saturday afternoon with the "Zeb" family.

Aunt Becky here we have a little piece of our mind all made up, and it goes like this:

#### Caroline Products

Caroline products are threads that's spun

Right in our own home town.

Some are plied and some are dyed,

While others are Europe bound.

Caroline products will stand the rub of the tub,

They will endure the hardness of the field,

They are made from the softest cotton that's grown.

And, yet, they are equal to steel.

Now, we are not boasting of our Caroline goods,

They are all we claim them to be,

And if you have the very least doubt Just call around and see.

We will show you through from start to finish

With the greatest of pleasure and delight.

Of course you must come in the daytime

For we do not do this at night.

Mr. Shaefer, the general manager, in charge,

Is always on his rounds.

But, when, in reason, you ask a favor

He seldom turns you down.

He is first in the carding and then in the spinning.

Yes, looking most everywhere

To see that our products are made right,

That are shipped most everywhere.

"Smith and Wesson" is a gun, of course,  
But this we do not mean,  
These guys are carders of wide repute  
And should be on the screen.

Walden and Shiflett are the spinners,  
you know.  
They are always on the go.  
These guys are clever and toil together,  
No troubles they seem to know.

The doffers and the spinners are very  
particular  
As they pace up and down the isle,  
For if they let the yarn get mixed  
Walden and Shiflett surely won't  
smile.

Down in the winding the machines  
are humming  
While the product is speeding  
across.  
Boys and girls merrily singing,  
Keeping their eyes upon the  
"Boss."

Mr. Shaefer and Mr. Boykin are very  
nice fellows.  
They kick about knots and flaws  
For this they're held responsible  
If they are brothers-in-law.

Our bookeeper is one Mr. "Mac."  
A bully good guy is he.  
All day long he wears a smile,  
Posting his books he's kept biz-ee.

Miss Jennie Lou is our office girl,  
She's a wonder on the typeing ma-  
chine  
Writing letters and copying orders,  
Wearing a smile of a village queen.

Now, in conclusion, we wish to say  
To our friends in the cities or  
states,  
That Caroline products are products  
worth-while  
And not a boosted fake.

Well, dear Aunt Becky I now present  
These lines that I have wrote  
And just to please your "Uncle Zeb,"  
Keep them away from your pet  
goat.

—UNCLE ZEB.

#### GOLDVILLE, S. C.

#### Joanna News

#### The Secret of Peace

Every now and then we hear of somebody who has had a nervous breakdown because of worry. The best cure for worry is to do good. Call in the angels of hard work for blessed objects, and the demons of gloom and doubt and discontent and fear will find no room in your heart and life. The man whose heart is full of love fears no foe. No harm comes to him who does no harm.

George Eliot wisely says, "It makes the mind very free when we give up

wishing, and only think of doing what is given us to do."

Zeal for that which is good—it is the joy of joys! On that for a foundation, you can rear a happy life to any height. Without it, the structure on which the most labor and money have been spent will topple to the ground.

"Who is he that will harm you, if ye be zealous of that which is good"—

#### Village News

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Bartlett and little son of Greenville, S. C., are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Thomas.

Mrs. L. R. McDowell of Laurens, S. C., spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bridges and family of Newberry spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Odell.

Mr. Holland Summers of Columbia, S. C., spent the week-end with his brother, L. O. Summers.

Miss Willie Cox spent the week-end with her mother in Simpsonville, S. C.

Miss Virginia Benjamin of Spartanburg, S. C., spent a few days last week with Mrs. B. Sloan.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Clark of Winnsboro, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Thompson of Pelzer, S. C., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Strickland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Boland, Mr. and Mrs. John DuBois spent Sunday in Batesburg, S. C.

Mr. Dixon of Washington, D. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark.

Mrs. Lila Koon returned Sunday from a two weeks visit to relatives in Leesville, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bolton, Newberry, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Campbell and children of Clinton were Sunday guests of Mrs. C. A. O'Shields.

Miss Ruth and Rachel Smith of Clinton spent the week-end with Miss Carrie Lou Ross.

Dr. G. Douglas Ross of Greenville, S. C., visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ross last Sunday.

Mr. F. L. Evans was carried Sunday, November 9th, to the Government hospital in Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Evans has been quite ill for the past six weeks, and it is hoped that he will respond to treatment and will soon be able to return to his home.

Miss Nannie Nelson was carried yesterday to the Newberry Hospital for treatment. Friends wish for her a speedy recovery.

The South Laurens Singing Convention met at the Goldville church Sunday afternoon. The music was unusually good and was enjoyed by a large number from Goldville, and visitors from all parts of the county. Especially good was the program given by the girls of the State Training School, Clinton.

The meeting of the Baptist Woman's Missionary Society was postponed from Tuesday night to Sunday afternoon, November 16th. The meeting will be held at the church at 3:00 p. m. next Sunday. All who are interested are invited and urged to attend.

#### Fulmer-Barrett

An announcement that came as a surprise to their many friends was that of the marriage of Miss Julia Mae Fulmer and Mr. Harry Barrett of Athens, Ga. The announcement was made yesterday. They were married on Sunday, October 12th, in the office of the Judge of Probate, Laurens, S. C.

Mrs. Barrett is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fulmer, Joanna Square. Mr. Barrett played ball with the Joanna team last summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrett will make their home in Athens, Ga. They have many friends here who wish for them many years of happiness.

#### New Books for Library

On Monday morning of this week we received a large box containing fifty-nine new books and twenty-eight copies of the National Geographic Magazine. This valuable addition to our library is the gift of Mr. H. W. Hack of the New York office.

Among the authors represented in this collection are: Oppenheim, Fletcher, H. C. McNeill, Van Dine, Edgar Wallace, and Tarkington.

Those who read, especially those who enjoy the mystery story, will welcome these new books.

We appreciate Mr. Hack's thoughtfulness and interest in the people at Joanna.

#### BALFOUR, N. C.

#### Balfour Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Miss Rowe Williams was given a surprise birthday party last Saturday night by her sister, Miss Joan Williams at their home on Smyth avenue. The guests met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Adams and at 7:58 p. m. Miss Williams received a telegram announcing that her friends would arrive immediately celebrating her 23rd birthday. Miss Williams received many useful presents and good wishes. After playing many games, refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses Sadie Bently, Mattie Williams, Joan Williams, Leota Rhodes, Beulah Mathews, Annie James, Flossie Bently, Helen Pressley, Mrs. Lois Irwin, Messrs. Lem Brown, Harvey Irwin, Milford Stansell, Vernon Gosnell, J. B. Stansell, Elma Crisp, Robert Williams, Clarence Bently, Lawrence Irwin, W. T. Merritt, Arnold Irwin. Assisting in serving refreshments were Mrs. D. L. Bently, Mrs. P. C. Adams and Mrs. W. N. Shultz.

HAM.

## FROM BALL ROOM TO WEAVE ROOM

By Ethel Thomas

"Then I read your letter, found that you were all mill people—you said 'these girls weave in—Cotton Mill'—and my hopes fell. I was satisfied that it was just a chance likeness, for I never one time thought of such a thing as Mrs. Arlington stopping in a mill village, much less working in a mill. The more I looked at the picture, the more difference I could find in it and Mrs. Arlington. The face was too sad and melancholy, and the eyes did not have the same joyous expression. I never thought of the difference trouble could make, and dismissed the whole thought from my mind. Mr. Jack was speaking of returning to New York, when I received your second letter, demanding the return of the pictures, in such a way as made me suspicious. You wrote, that your mother, sister, and all concerned objected to a stranger having them. You did not say, 'sisters, so I began to wonder which was your sister, and who was the other. It was a small clue, and seemed an impossibility, but I could not bear to let it slip without an investigation. I would not mention it to Mr. Jack, for I knew better than to raise hopes which must in all probability be dashed to the ground. I couldn't get the idea out of my head. Something urged me forward, and I asked Mr. Jack to give me ten days leave of absence, as I wanted to visit a relative in Asheville, N. C.

He was surprised, but gave me seventy-five dollars, and told me to wire him if I needed more. Oh, he is the best man living! He had an invitation to go out in the country on a hunting trip, and I begged him to accept, which he did, saying that when he was tired of it, he would run back to New York for a day or two—something he hasn't done since he left to search for his wife. You ought to have seen how he hated to part with me, even for ten days. He said when he saw me off: 'Jimmie, I'm sure she isn't down that way, but keep your eyes open, and if you get the least clue let me know. But, oh, I have about decided that my darling is dead.'

"Then he said, 'Jimmy, I don't know how I'm going to stand it without you. But I know you are tired of being tied to such an old glum and silent, sorrowful man. Have a good time while you are gone, but don't stay over ten days my boy, for you are all I have.' I tell you Tom, that went to my heart—and me deceiving him that way.

"I got to Columbia last Tuesday night, and engaged a room at Wright's Hotel. Then I bruised around till I found your address, and I diked up in a country-boy outfit, took a basket of apples and went to your house and sold them to one of the sweetest little gray-haired women I ever laid eyes on."

"My mother," murmured Tom in astonishment.

"And I got a good look at Mrs. Arlington, and knew her, but took good care she didn't have a good view of my freckled face." Jimmie laughed. "Tom, I felt like shout-

## Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

### MY MISS FORTUNE TOLD

A fine looking Gypsy girl told my fortune the other night out at the County Fair. She gazed into my hand and said: "You fine beesness man, run beeg beesness. You no work hard yo-self, but keep folks beezy. You now think you will be marry pretty soon to girl long black hair, but she no wait on you and marry other man, which is good for you." (It ought to be: I'm already married.)

And on she went: "Now, you give fortune teller nuther feefty cent, she tel you all about your future. How rich you gonner be some day and how meeny children you have, boys and little girls, and you take long treep and see all the beautiful countries and make plenty monney all the time, and it cost you only feefty cent more."

"Thank you. Pretty girl with heap long black hair like you and you no know it. She wink at you on corner street, and you no know it. She like you fine and make you good wife. She have heap monney in future and she love have beeg time and she keep on loving you till you love her and she make bad trouble if you don't make love to her pretty queek." (Well, my wife would certainly like to meet that wonderful creature.)

"You be-en having hard time here late—(That's the first truth she told me)—but good times coming back, so you just hold on. You worry heap about way folks treat you—(Truth No. 2), but they pay you all right when they find the money—(Truth No. 3, mebbe), and you work verry hard and save all your monney, and all girls like you heap better than you not got no monney. Girl all like monney when it be speent on them."

"Give Cino Ali Condi feefty cent more, she tell you all about your past and future long and as you live. Thank you. Heap pretty girls love you if you love them and when you marry, you have long string pretty children follow you round and round and wife she enjoy beeg time in ottermobeel while you keep children out mischeef. She have plenty monney her own, but she use your monney and save her monney, but she finally make good wife for you."

"You give Cino Ali Condi another feefty cent, she tell you how get heap monney queek and you no work for it. Please give Cino monney. She like you herself and think you beeg nice man and don't mind Cino loving you leetle herself, she good girl and always like nice man like you and she be here week, and you enjoy Cino." But I had found out enough. I left by the back flap and glanced about to see if the old lady was still riding on the flying jenny, and she was, and then I got on a horse myself and rode 5 cents worth. Fortune tellers certainly do know everything, except the past and future.

"I understand Bill has broken his engagement with Jane."

"Did her father object to Bill's shortcomings?"

"No, he objected to his late goings."

## ATHENS, ALA.

## Volunteer Knitting Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

This is our first time to write, and if we are welcome we might write again.

Our overseers are as follows: Mr. Sam Westall, general manager; H. G. Reynolds, superintendent and spinning room overseer; Mr. Ernie Ivey, carding, and Mr. George Sanderson, knitting.

Our mill runs on an average of five days a week; but last week only run four days. The men around here enjoyed the day off; most of them went rabbit hunting. Mr. Boe Jones, Allen Lanny and Ed Putman killed twenty.

Miss Alice Morton has returned from a delightful visit to Tuscaloosa.

Effie Lee Bowman returned to her home in Chattanooga, Tenn., after a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Joe Besherse.

We are sorry to report Miss Cora Taylor is suffering from burns received Thursday. We hope she will soon be out again.

Little Harold Pack has been very sick for the past few weeks, but is improving some now, we are glad to hear.

Misses Alice and Cecil Morton and Ivey Reynolds hiked out to visit Miss Morton's sister Thursday. They report a delightful time. This cool weather is just ideal for hikes.

We are glad to see Mrs. Irene Pack back at work after three weeks' illness.

Well I guess this will be all for this time Aunt Becky; only please come to see us soon.

Boots, Babe and Bumps.

## TROY, N. C.

## Wilbur Cotton Mills, Inc.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I'm back again after so long a time.

Our mill is still running full time, on both the day and night shifts, as it has been all this year. We are all proud of our record of being able to continue full time, while many others made only three or four days. Mr. Lockey, our superintendent, is liked by all the employees, and that means a lot.

Our community was saddened the early part of this week by the death of Mr. Fred Lockhart. He had been in bad health for quite a while, but, nevertheless, we all sympathize with Mrs. Lockhart and her children.

Miss Lillie Lockey, of Maxton, and Mr. Carson Davis, of Butters, N. C., were visitors at the home of Miss Lockey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lockey, on October 26th.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rudisell, formerly of Thomasville, N. C., are visitors of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Gillis. Mrs. Rudisell is the sister of Mrs. Gillis.

Mrs. Laura Sedberry and sons, John and "Bob" Blalock, were called to Norwood the latter part of last week on account of the illness of Archie Blalock. Archie died Wednesday of this week.

"Yours truly" spent a little while last Tuesday night in Raeford, with our friend Mr. C. W. Seate.

JUST BILL.

## WATTS MILLS, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As I have not seen anything in the Home Section from our (big) town in some time, will try and let you know that we are still here. We are

ing 'Hallaluyer!' I don't know how I kept from giving myself away, but—er—you see—I—under the circumstances—I was almost skeered to death for her—seeing how she was. I didn't know what to do, but to lie low till her doctor and Mr. Jack come. You may bet I lost no time sending a telegram to Doctor Brown, who has been trying to help Mr. Jack to find his wife, and always knows just where to find the poor fellow.

"The other day when I walked through the mill and saw you, I just wanted to stop and hug you for what you had done. I was just crazy to tell you everything, but didn't know how you would take it, and thought I'd not run any risk till too late for you to kick. But old boy, you'll be happy as I am when you see the good you have done."

Tom looked excited and interested: "Gee! you are up to Nick Carter ain't you? And you are just a boy like me. My!" Jimmie laughed:

"That reminds me—my name is Carter. Alexander is just my middle name. And Tom, you and I are going to be the best of friends."

"Yes, that we will, if everything turns out as you expect," replied Tom, half doubtfully.

Above the noise and bustle of the busy city, sounded the distant whistle of a locomotive. Jimmie sprang up eagerly:

"That's their train! and oh, Lord, help poor Mr. Jack if he has to wait still longer! How can I tell him? Tom you've got to help me break the news. I'm afraid he can't stand it. Lord! I'm glad Doctor Brown is coming." And Jimmie pulled Tom's arm through his own again, and hurried out on the yard, both trembling with excitement.

"I don't want anything more to do with this," demurred Tom. "I'll never get over it if harm comes to Mrs. Gray—and by gosh, if harm does come to her, somebody will get hurt—that's all!"

"Pshaw! Stop croaking and rejoice, I tell you. You'll be happy when you understand." As the train pulled in Tom found himself infected with Jimmie's eagerness, and anxiously watching for—he knew not whom.

"There they are!" and Jimmie, pushing and shoving right and left, and pulling Tom along with him, made his way to a tall, broadshouldered, pale-faced but very handsome man, who, arm in arm with a portly, merry-eyed, jolly-faced old gentleman, was slowly wending his way toward the station, each glancing eagerly right and left for Jimmie's red head and freckled face.

"Here I am, Mr. Jack," spoke Jimmie, hurrying to his beloved friend who caught him by both hands and bent eagerly forward to gaze in the honest blue eyes.

"Jimmie, my boy! where is she?" in a low tense voice. Tom's heart was at once captured and the tears almost came to his eyes.

"She's all right, Mr. Jack, and doesn't know that she is found, so don't worry—wait a little longer. How are you doctor? This is my friend, Mr. Tom Bruner, Doctor Brown—Mr. Arlington," introducing Tom—"the gentl-

man to whom we owe this happy occasion," added Jimmie graciously.

"I'm all in the dark, but God bless you, Mr. Bruner," said Jack, warmly shaking hands. The doctor, too, was very much pleased with Tom.

"Supper is ready for us—it is past six—so we will go up to the hotel and I'll tell you everything I know, and leave the rest to you and the doctor," said Jimmie.

"Supper? Good God! Jimmie, you talk to me about supper? Take me to her! Every moment is an eternity!" groaned Jack, forgetting the crowd.

"But, Mr. Jack," cautioned Jimmie, "you must not rush on her unexpectedly. She couldn't bear the shock. For her sake, be patient, and—and—after you understand you will be glad, and will follow the advice of good Doctor Brown. Doctor Brown glanced inquiringly at Jimmie.

"Jimmie! is she ill?" cried Jack almost wildly.

"Now, just look how you jump at conclusions; I saw her yesterday and she was the very picture of health," Jimmie had led the way to a carriage while speaking, and giving the doctor a look of appeal and entreaty, they persuaded the half distracted man to enter it.

"Hop in Tom, you are going to take supper with us."

"No, I thank you,—I—"

"Come right on, now Tom,—you must. I need you," and Tom, who really did wish to go, sprang in with Jimmie, feeling that he was having a finger in this "pie," and hoping that everything would indeed turn out best for the little woman at home.

#### CHAPTER XIV

Pretty soon they were all in Wright's Hotel, where Jimmie had already engaged rooms for them, and were soon listening eagerly to Jimmie's account of his "detective" work. He wound up by saying:

"And I found that the picture really was hers—and I found her—but she is not weaving at present."

"Good heavens! weaving? my beautiful Theo—an heiress in her own right—my wife, weaving! Working in a cotton mill for a living?" and Jack sprang to his feet "She must have lost her money, poor child," his lips quivering pietously. "Oh, for God's sake, hurry and let me go to her. She must not stay there another hour. In a factory town and weaving, God!"

Tom's face flushed; he felt that the man was one of those who "looked down" on mill people, and he spoke indignantly:

"Sir, she is with my mother, a perfect lady if there ever was one, and my sisters are the equal of any queen. Any insinuations or slurs cast at factory people touch a tender spot with me."

"Pardon, my boy, I meant no wrong—I know there are good people everywhere—but my darling never worked a moment in her life before, and oh, to think that she toiled, slaved, rather than come back to me—or ask my help, when I would so gladly have died for her!"

making 55 hours per week, with plenty of help, and all employees seem to be happy.

We can't imagine finer or more likeable officials than we have here. They are kind, courteous and princely in every word and action.

If the Garden of Eden was a more beautiful and interesting place than Watts Mills, we have a faint idea how Adam and Eve must have felt when they had to get out.

The health of this community is very good. Just a few sick. Miss Ruby Cantrell was taken suddenly ill last night, but is better at this writing.

The Watts Mills Mother's Club entertained with a reception for the Watts Mills teachers at the Community building on Tuesday evening, November 4. The reception room was gay with attractive arrangements of colored leaves and yellow chrysanthemums. Music was furnished by the Watts Mills Band. Delightful refreshments were served.

We have a large modern and well equipped school building; the best of teachers and commodious playgrounds. Grown people, too, have the advantage of improving their minds and talents through various branches of study in night classes.

We are happy in spite of hard time and money being scarce. We know that it can not last always.

#### BOOTS.

#### HILLSBORO, N. C.

##### Belle-Vue Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Well, here I come again, and here's some more news about this good old historical town of Hillsboro. As the saying goes, "In every way it gets better day by day," or something to that effect. Any how that's what it means.

Just now our County Education Fair is only a week off. On the 14th and 15th of this month we will have some good times in this good old town and all attending are assured of the best time possible. And that goes for one and all.

Our mill here is progressing very nicely, considering the "hard times" that are now sweeping the country. At least, all employed are assured of some kind of work. Mr. O. G. Parsley reported some very nice things in the mill line at the Textile Meet at Greenville. Now, that encourages us a lot. And all in all there seems to be an atmosphere of "better times" down here. Some mill veterans and executives are also predicting that very thing. So why shouldn't we be encouraged?

Aunt Becky, I am new at this writing game. However, I hope you like the news from down here. I have never met you personally, but from what my father tells me, I know I should like you a great deal. You are always assured of a warm welcome down here and we should like to receive a visit from you. As I said before, you are assured of a warm welcome from one and all.

A. B. BROWN, JR.

#### RHODHIS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

It has been so long since I have written I hope you will excuse me, and I will do better hereafter.

The mills are, and have been running practically full time on a 55 hour schedule. Some painters are painting the outside of our mill and

making it look like new. The company is also overhauling the boilers, putting up a new stack, etc., and making lots of other improvements.

A revival meeting has just come to a close at the Baptist church, with 37 additions. And both the Baptist and Methodist churches report the best attendance and interest in the history of the churches. The Senior B. Y. P. U. is planning to have a social Saturday evening. The Sunday schools are making plans for Christmas programs already.

Mr. J. O. Edwards motored to Greensboro last Sunday to attend the Methodist conference.

Our night school is progressing nicely, with two classes and good attendance. And the day school reports the largest enrollment it has ever had. And the local day school has the distinction of having the best average attendance of any school in the county.

We are glad to report that Mr. L. A. Curtis, who has been confined to his home with sickness, is able to be out again.

Mr. G. E. Stephens is all smiles and "Greasy," the reason being that he killed a large hog last Saturday. And there are plenty more fattening in the pens around the village.

T. L. Benfield reports that the Democrats held an election last Tuesday.

SLIM.

#### THE SPINNER

By J. H. Gardner

I stood at the end of a spinning frame  
In a cotton mill one day,  
Watching the spinner perform her work  
In a rapid, skillful way.

Her hands moved at lightning speed  
As she worked here and there,  
An these thoughts came to me  
As I looked into her face, so fair.

I wonder, does she ever think  
As she goes about her work,  
What would happen to us folks  
If there were no spinners on earth.

They spin the yarn that makes our shirts  
And the socks upon our feet,  
The towels on which we wipe our face  
And the sheets on which we sleep.

Then there's the automobile tire,  
Not all solid rubber you know;  
A small part is fabric;  
Through the spinner's hands this goes.

Now imagine a home with windows,  
With neither curtain nor shades—  
A table without any cover,  
No towel to wipe when you bathe.

If there were no spinners  
How awful it would be,  
Just think how ma and pa would look,  
Dressed like Adam and Eve.

Fig leaves would be selling  
At ten dollars a pound.  
But what in the world would Aunt Sue do  
If there wasn't enough to go 'round?

Now here's to the spinner,  
To them we owe many thanks.  
Consider what this world would be  
If we had no shirt nor pants.

"I don't think she needed to work sir, but did it from choice—to pass off time. She was happier when busy," said Tom.

"And she was unhappy, too. Poor little proud Theo, to think of her tender white hands being blistered and bruised with toil. Take me to her—what are you waiting for?" reaching for his hat with an air of determination. Jimmie had been whispering something to the doctor, whose jolly red face became serious and pale.

Laying a restraining hand on Jack's arm, the doctor now spoke gravely:

"Jack, do you remember that Jimmie's telegram said, under the circumstances he was afraid to make another move? And do you remember what Theo said to you—the question she so timidly asked you during your last interview?" The doctor looked squarely into Jack's face. "Don't you understand?"

"Under the circumstances," Jimmie said. Doctor! Good God! what do you mean? My darling's question rings in my ears day and night. What do you mean? Why don't you take me to her? Speak! I will not wait longer," and they saw that he was indeed desperate and half mad with impatience.

Jimmie looked at Tom appealingly, but he shrank back bashfully. Then Jimmie, throwing an arm around Jack's neck affectionately, drew his head down and whispered:

"Oh, Mr. Jack, Tom says when he left the house that there was a big doctor and a nurse with her, and—and—a stork sailing around," and Jack stared with white face and despairing eyes into Jimmie's face, then looked at the doctor as if unable to comprehend; then sinking helplessly into the chair that Tom slipped under him, he groaned in anguish:

"God forgive me—oh, God, forgive me! I drove her away—dear little woman—oh, I can't bear this suspense, doctor! We must go to her. You are her doctor—I am her husband—what if she should die and never know that we had come?"

Jimmie was watching Jack with much concern and anxiety. Tom was idly drumming on the window pane and looking out through the window, torn with conflicting emotions. What would his mother think of or say to him about the part he had played in this? The doctor spoke again:

"Jack, if you will promise to do nothing rash—if you will be guided by reason and commonsense, we will go and see where she lives and perhaps we can manage to hear how she is—but we can't intrude, now you know that."

"I'll promise anything—only let me see where she lives—let me see the roof that shelters my darling—let me know she is not dead."

Jimmie turned to Tom eagerly:

"Perhaps you could manage to see your mother quietly, and slip out to us with the latest news? Don't you think so?"

(To Be Continued)